

The Cameron Herald

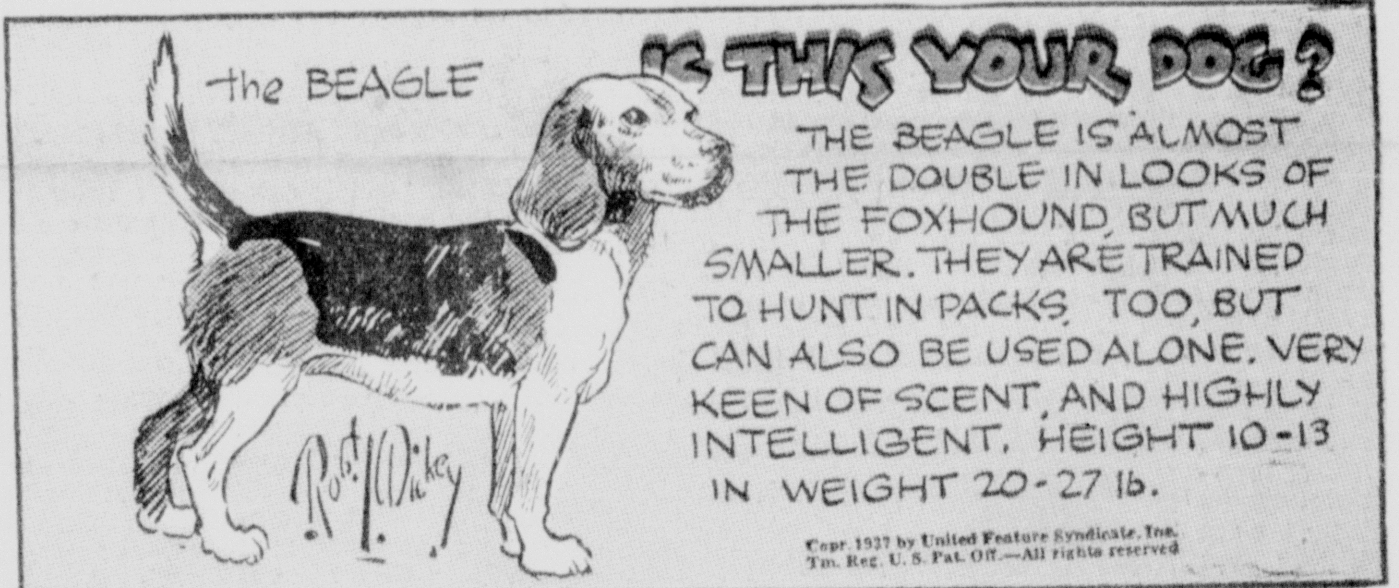
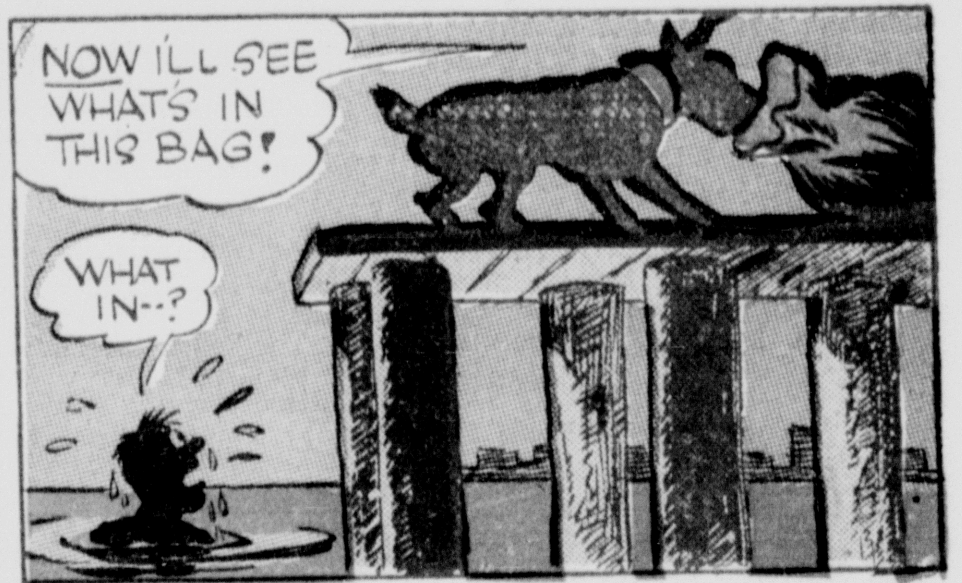
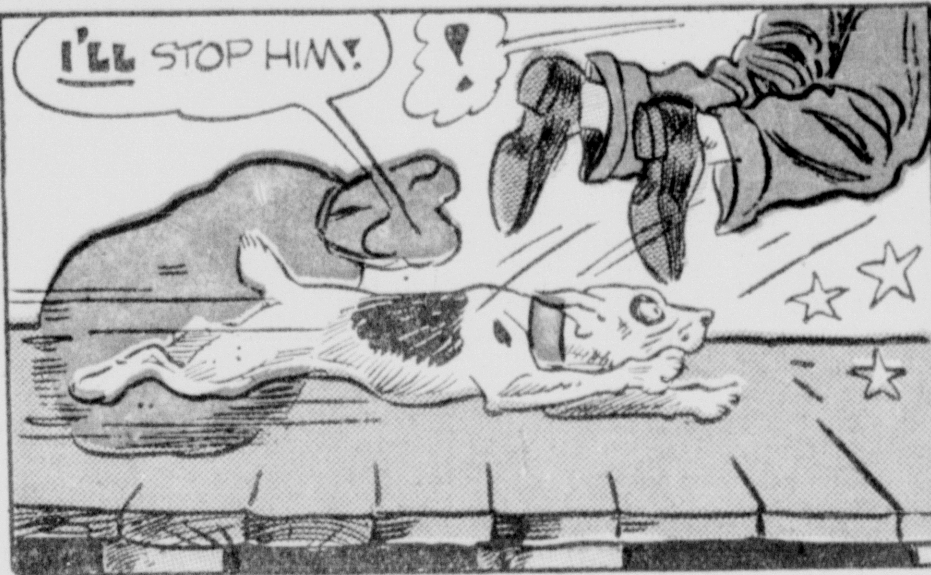
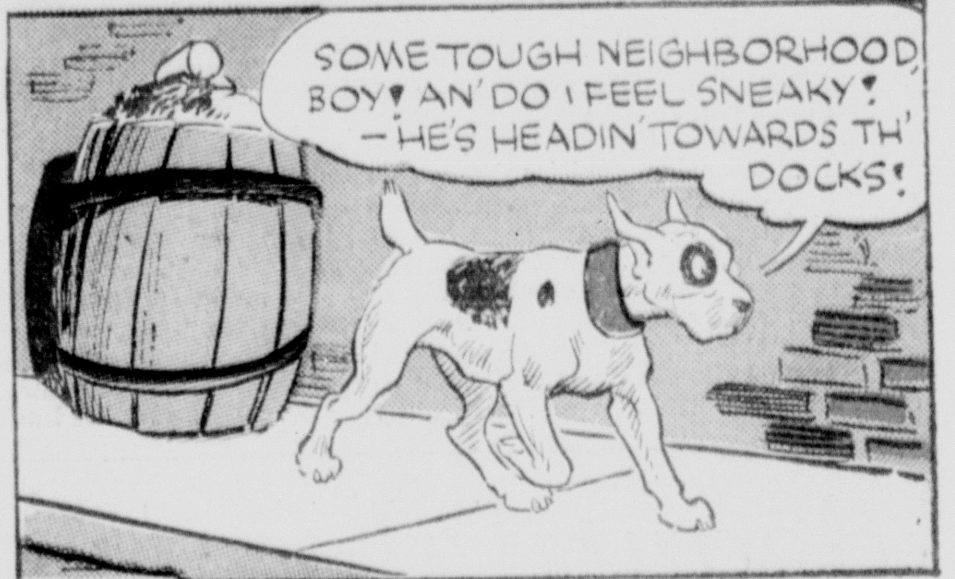
ESTABLISHED 1860

VOLUME NO. 77.

CAMERON, MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937.

NUMBER 30.

BUCKY and his PALS



BACK HOME AGAIN

By Ed Dodd



Old Pioneer Tells of Wagon and Buggy Days

By LOUISE PREECE

Route 3, Box 610, Austin, Texas.

(Copyright, 1937, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

DAVID William Hassler, almost 90 years old, now living in Austin, Texas, with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Norman, has seen Texas

develop from tall grass-covered plains, "where you could trade a pair of boots for a section of land," into a vast agricultural and industrial domain. The clear-eyed old man once drove cattle up the famed Chisholm Trail.

The evolution he has witnessed reads almost like a tale from the "Arabian Nights." Rough hewn huts have been displaced by palatial homes and towering skyscrapers. Cattle trails have become swift concrete highways. Automotive vehicles have succeeded ox-drawn wagons and horse-drawn buggies. And all this within 57 years, for Hassler was not one of the earliest emigrants. He came to Texas from Murray county, Georgia, in 1880.

But let the rugged old pioneer tell the story of the magic transformation since that day when he and his family

chugged into Texas on one of a few poorly built railroads.

"Every town was teeming with settlers coming from everywhere," he said, "many made the trip in ox-drawn wagons. Often trains of as many as fifteen wagons came in together. There was hardly a good buggy, or a good buggy horse that would work in harness. Ox-teams brought in all freight from the South and the East to Dallas, which was just a village then."

"Rawhide Timber"

The Hasslers settled on the old Chisholm Trail in Fannin county, Texas.

The emigrants were just getting their first chance to build houses out of real, saw mill lumber. "Dad" Hassler laughs when his mind

pictures again those early box houses.

"Most of the lumber in them was known as 'rawhide timber.' It came from dinky saw-mills in East Texas, just beginning to operate. Sawed from cottonwood, elm and oak trees, the lumber would twist after it had lain in the sun for a few hours. The houses generally had to be built while the lum-

ber was green. Often the structures were two-stories high with a cellar for protection from icy winds that whistled across the prairies.

"Friendliness and kindness made up for lack of modern hospitals and modern surgery in these times," Hassler declared. "The crippled or injured were always cared for by neighbors. We did have a few good country doctors. Like the old-time circuit riders, they traveled on horseback, carrying pills, calomel and blue mass in their saddlebags."

Hassler scoffs at the fiction-thriller pictures of a lawless frontier where a man's gold teeth were not safe from robbery.

Less Crime Than Now

"Although saloons honeycombed the towns, there was little crime," he recounts. "Why, I was in Fort Worth when you hardly knew it was Sunday. All stores, saloons and gambling halls remained open Sunday same as any other day. But there was little stealing or murdering. You could sleep out with your money under your saddle and no one would touch it. Once I saw a prosperous-looking stranger come in from New Orleans to buy horses. He threw down gold at the saloon bars for drinks and flashed rolls of currency like they were hand-bills. But no one molested him. It was only when so many people swarmed into Texas—some of them fugitives from justice—that trouble was started. There was too much striving to put on style."

Soon after arrival, the Hasslers found something that was wilder than a Texas nortner or an untamed mustang. They were living in Savoy (North Texas) at the time. Hassler shuddered as he told the story:

"Our house shook like an earthquake. My wife held to one door while I grasped the other. The kids held on to anything they could reach. It was our first experience with a Texas cyclone. 'Some people were blown completely out of their houses. A girl and a trunk were hurtled in a pigsty. Her parents remained in bed, untouched. 'I helped bury the dead next day. There were 22 of them.'"

For more than 20 years "Dad" Hassler was a cattle-driver. Many of his trips were up the Chisholm Trail.

His Biggest Thrill

What was his biggest thrill during those hectic years? "Dad's" eyes glint when you ask him this question. "Imagine a herd of a thousand stampeded cattle, frightened and crazed, racing across the prairie like an avalanche. Only it was an avalanche of slashing hoofs, horns, and charging and crashing bodies."

"Imagine yourself just in front of an avalanche like this. It would be about as safe as scampering ahead of a wall of charging bayonets."

"I lived ten years in the four miles that I rode at the head of this bellowing herd. "We were driving about a thousand head from Grayson to Hood county. On the county line between Parker and Hood the critters broke loose when a wolf skulked into the herd. Of course, they had to stampede on my side. For four miles I clung to my pony and prayed as the crazed mass thundered behind me. Luckily I rode a good horse or I wouldn't be here to tell you about it now."

Hassler also helped fence land. There was no barbed wire in those days and fence-building on prairie land was a problem. But some means had to be devised to keep cattle from ruining crops. So hedge-fences of bois d'arc were planted. The seeds were strewn in furrows and the plants grew straight up, forming a hedge from 10 to 20 feet wide. At first an attempt was made to trim the hedges by placing a big cutter on the side of a wagon. The hedge was rolled up and tied down until it was about four feet high. The plants grew so rapidly, however, and were so hard to keep in control that farmers finally plowed them up in disgust."

Texas "Cattle War"

In Grayson county fences were constructed by laying three planks at the bottom with three slick wires along the top.

Hassler recalls that when barbed wire came on the market he put up the first barbed wire fence in Hood county. It was on the Cogdell ranch.

When the "cattle war" broke out a great menace was presented to landless ranchers and to cowboys. Poverty and hunger threatened them. Large cat-

tle corporations tried to seize on vast tracts by fencing them in. These tracts were part of a free, open range.

"One man came to Erath county and began fencing in the nesters. His fences enclosed about 30,000 acres. The nesters grew angry and snipped the wires. Fashioning a rude coffin, they hung it to a tree in front of a corporation man's house. On the coffin was scrawled a message, telling the intruder to leave or else he would be dressed up in his best Sunday clothes and put in the coffin. He left."

Hassler enjoys telling about the coming of the railroads.

"I saw the first train ever to come across Red river to Denison. I had gone to haul a load of coal from Denison to Savoy. The town gave a big supper that night, and all the people rode across the bridge on a passenger train from the North. That was Denison's first boom."

Moves Further West

After he had lived in Savoy for seven years, Hassler decided to move further west where malaria was less prevalent. He and his family made the trip behind 1,000 head of cattle being driven to a ranch near Granbury. But the health of his family continued to fail and he took them back to Georgia

moved to North Texas for about eight years and finally to Austin, where he has made his home with a daughter twelve years. He has about 150 living descendants.

Though Dad's adventures in Texas have been colorful, life was by no means without its thrills before he, at the age of 32, moved to the Lone Star State. When the war between the States broke out he was not old enough to be accepted for military service but he saw more than his share of the conflict and it made a lasting impression on his youthful mind. Five brothers-in-law fought in the Confederate army. Four were in the Battle of Manassas.

Father a Georgia Pioneer

Dad's father was a pioneer of Georgia, having purchased a farm there in 1832 at a price ranging from 30 to 50 cents an acre. "My father was a Mason," says Hassler, "and it seemed that most of the officers on both sides of the war were Masons. We had a big house and used the same room to quarter officers from both armies—though at different times, of course. Our house was picketed every night."

Assisting his father, who was the coroner, young Hassler helped to bury five Union soldiers who had been killed in nearby skirmishes. Coffins could not be made, for there were no nails. The first two men were wrapped in sheets and buried face down. When the other three who were killed a short time later, were buried, a large hole was dug and lined with boards. A neighboring woman donated a quilt in which to wrap the bodies."

Dad has little patience with folks of the present day who complain because they cannot afford new model cars or take vacations.

"Talk about hard times," he snorts, impatiently, "why, I have seen as good women as ever lived go out and chop wood and haul it in to keep from freezing. I've known women to walk five miles taking corn to mill and then carry the meal home to keep their children alive. I had two sisters who did this. People had good farms but no farm implements. We made our little crops with a hoe. We had family prayers daily in spite of our poverty, and thanked God for good health and for many other blessings."



"An avalanche of slashing hoofs, horns, and charging and crashing bodies."

for fourteen months. Texas still beckoned, however, and he returned to settle in Thorp Spring, Hood county.

Add-Rann Christian University, which Hassler says was the first college built west of the Brazos river after the war between the States, brought him to this particular location. Six of his children were educated at Add-Rann. One son, David M. Hassler, was sheriff of Erath county for four years.

Hassler resided in Thorp Spring for about 25 years, following a number of occupations, that included farming and operating a grocery store. Then he

afford new model cars or take vacations.

"Talk about hard times," he snorts, impatiently, "why, I have seen as good women as ever lived go out and chop wood and haul it in to keep from freezing. I've known women to walk five miles taking corn to mill and then carry the meal home to keep their children alive. I had two sisters who did this. People had good farms but no farm implements. We made our little crops with a hoe. We had family prayers daily in spite of our poverty, and thanked God for good health and for many other blessings."

Beautiful Bobwhite

By GARLAND R. FARMER

Editor Henderson Times, Henderson, Texas.

(Copyright, 1937, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

HE faithful pointer dog trotted down the field, nose to ground, tail wagging. The trail, picked up further back in an old plum thicket, is getting hotter. Crossing a small ravine, where dead grass had formed a thick matting, the dog suddenly stopped on a dead point—head thrust forward, right foreleg lifted.

"He's got 'em," my hunting partner said, excitedly.

We hurried to the spot and took a stand behind the dog, shotguns ready. The dog looked back, then advanced cautiously upon the covey of quail.

With a roar the birds flew out of the grass—some straight ahead, some to right and some to left. We both fired twice each and brought down two birds. I missed an easy straight-away shot, then bettered my bad aim by killing a bird going fast at right angle.

When a covey of quail take to wing the roar that follows will frighten an inexperienced hunter and cause him to miss what seems an easy kill. The quail, about the fastest-flying bird of the small game specie, has a quick getaway and is soon out of gun range. In wing-shooting you must aim quickly and accurately or you don't get your bird. Even a veteran hunter sometimes will fail to hit a single quail when a covey unexpectedly flush from under his feet. The buzz of whirring wings upsets his aim.



Bobwhites on the Texas Co-Operative Wildlife Service Experimental Area in Walker county, Texas.

A Smart Elusive Bird

A smart elusive bird, it is almost impossible to have any success quail-hunting without a well-trained bird dog. The breeds for the work are either pointers or setters and they should be well bred, that is, the offspring of good hunting bird dogs. Training must start when they are pups, for trying to train a grown-up bird dog is useless. At the grown-up age a dog is not amenable to discipline. The training period is long and tedious. Not only must you train the dog to pick up and follow a trail, to make a "point" when he finds a covey or a single bird, but he must be taught not to chase rabbits or pay attention to birds other than quail. Furthermore, he must learn to retrieve a bird that is killed and bring it to the hunter. Nor must he "flush" birds by dashing among them before the hunter has come within gun range.

Quail are not migratory as a rule. So long as feed and water are near they will range within a radius of 200 to 400 yards. They nest and hatch their young on the ground; also roost at night on the ground. They roost in a circle, tail to tail, with heads pointed outward. By roosting this way they are in a better position for instant flight should an enemy attack them.

Habitat of Quail in U. S.

The quail, known also as the bob-

white or partridge, range in the United States from New England South to the Gulf coast and West to the Pacific coast. The Northern is slightly larger than the Southern bobwhite, and the Mexican, (or blue quail), is slightly smaller than the Southern bird. The Mexican quail habitat is in Southwest Texas counties along the Rio Grande, and in extreme West Texas counties.

The bobwhite derived its name from a peculiar call or whistle which, when uttered, sounds somewhat like a human voice calling the name, "Bob White." The call is a high sweet musical note, usually sounded at mating season or by a leader to bring a covey together. It is frequently heard just before sundown as a signal for a covey to come to its regular roosting place.

The habitat of the quail is in almost every country throughout the world, including Europe, Asia and Africa. An Old World bird, it is mentioned in the Bible, Exodus 16:13, "and it came to pass that at even the quails came up and covered the camp."

Few Birds As Beautiful

Few birds are as beautiful as quail—their shapely bodies, brown and gray

speckled plumage, head-crest and stately bearing, single them out as aristocrats among the bird family.

The Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission is trying to increase the quail supply by restocking private and State

game preserves. A total of 9,950 quails were stocked by the commission on private State preserves during the fiscal year.

While it is true the hunter has helped to kill off the once plentiful supply of quail, yet the quail has many natural enemies. Prowling predatory animals take heavy toll of the birds, and most hawks will prey on them. Crows and snakes eat eggs of the mother bird and sometimes eat the baby quail. Another enemy of the quail, now increasingly common, is the house cat gone wild.

Added to other causes of quail depletion is the cutting away of wooded and brush areas, soil erosion and the plowing up of land. Much of the quail's feed and protective cover are destroyed in this manner. It feeds chiefly on grain and grass seed, seldom eats insects, and when food is wiped out it must perish or try to find food elsewhere. The birds also depend on brush and tangle as places of refuge when flushed by hunters or when attacked by hawks.

"Quail are more plentiful in Texas this year than they were last year, because crop conditions have been unusually fine, affording the birds ample food and cover," says the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission.

The open season for hunting bobwhites in Texas is from December 1 to January 16, inclusive. The bag limit is 12 birds per day per hunter and not more than 36 birds in one week.

Her Profitable Sideline

By AVIS PLATTER

Route 1, Edgewood, Texas.

(Copyright, 1937, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

TURNING a girlhood hobby into a profitable sideline, Mrs. Myrtle Mayo, of Van Zandt county, Texas, for many years has augmented her family's income through making quilts, crocheting and other domestic accomplishments.

Mrs. Mayo's life has been a busy one. In addition to rearing a family of six

boys and one girl, helping her husband about the farm, and her quilting, she has found time to master other types of handwork.

"Making quilts was one of my favorite past-times when a girl," Mrs. Mayo said. "But when I married I took up my hobby in earnest. I bought cloth as long as I could, then made quilts on shares."

"Every new pattern that I saw gave me the desire to have a quilt just like it. I made plain quilts, fancy quilts, smooth tops and applique ones. After I had made enough quilts to cover five beds comfortably in severe weather I started making what I called heirloom quilts, to be laid away for my children and grandchildren. I planned to make and lay away ten quilts apiece for all my children, but after my two oldest boys died, I continued to quilt to help keep my mind off the sorrow of losing them."

Valuable Source of Income

In addition to making quilts for members of her family, and for neighbors on shares, Mrs. Mayo has made many quilts from which she has secured money to pay bills, to buy things for herself and her family. Several times, in cases of emergency, her stock of quilts has proved a valuable source of income.

"On one occasion we did not have

money to pay our part of the preacher's salary," Mrs. Mayo recalled. "One day I asked the minister if he could use some quilts as our share of his salary. The suggestion delighted him. I picked out six of my newest quilts, and when I took them to him the next meeting-day, he was so pleased that he held them up for the crowd to admire."

At another time, one of Mrs. Mayo's children was sick all summer. Crops were short, and there was no money to

pay the drug and doctor bills. So when the child was out of danger, Mrs. Mayo began piecing quilts. With twenty, which she made, she paid one hundred dollars on the drug and doctor bills. Depending upon the kind of pattern and material, the quilts sold for from \$3.50 to \$6.50.

Average Two Quilts a Week

During the following winter Mrs. Mayo made twenty more quilts, charging a dollar for every spool of thread used in each one. Two spools were needed to each quilt. She finished two quilts a week on an average, netting her about \$15 or \$16 a month. A few years later, when her daughter was taking music lessons, Mrs. Mayo made ten quilts for her teacher, the price of which went for tuition.

"When crocheting, embroidering and tatting became fads in our community, I took each up in its turn, working at each as I had at quilting," Mrs. Mayo said. "I put crochet and embroidery on everything about the place. The towels, dresser-scarfs, chair ties, pillow cases, sheets, petticoats and dollies were all crocheted and embroidered. The lace on some of my pillow cases, sheets, table cloths and petticoats was six inches wide."

"Many women who could not do the work hired me to do yokes, runners

(Continued on page 5, column 1)



Mrs. Myrtle Mayo, Van, Texas.

CURRENT (EDITORIAL) COMMENT

By R. L. PASCHAL

(Copyright, 1937, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

Slow Development of Industries in Texas

THE All-South Development Council has called attention to the fact that only 11.7 per cent of our Southern workers are employed in industry. Unquestionably Texas needs more factories. Anyone who reads the statements of our banks knows that we have right here at home money to finance the building and operation of many additional industries.

Why do not our people put their money into them? We believe that the Council is partly mistaken in its view that the main reason is the threat of State taxation. So far as we have been able to ascertain, our tax laws are as favorable to industry as in other States where a much larger proportion of workers are employed in factories.

Patently there are other reasons, more potent. Our men with money hesitate to engage in a business new to them, of which they know so little that they fear they may not be able to give it intelligent direction and supervision from the time the raw material enters the factory until it is sold as a manufactured product.

Where any industry is already established, there is always, of course, a number of trained workers available for a new factory. So far as most industries are concerned, Texas has no such advantage.

The manufacturer of a common useful device, a man born and educated in this State, gave another reason. He said: "Texans will not buy a product made in their own State; for some reason, unfathomable by me, they seem to think that Texas-made goods are not so good as those made elsewhere. We receive many more Texas orders at our new factory in Chicago than from the original plant in Texas." He expressed the hope that some day we might get over our inferiority complex and buy goods made at home.

Why not? Raw material for almost everything we wear is produced in our own State; there is no cost of transportation over long distances. If we are

willing to buy articles of our own manufacture, our own capitalists may be induced to ignore other handicaps and build factories for the manufacture of shoes, textiles, hosiery, etc.

The Way of All Game

That elephants once roamed the plains of the Southwest is proved by the fact that several years ago the bones and tusks of one were discovered in New Mexico near the Texas line. With them were arrowheads of flint and spear heads of bone. Close by was an old campsite with its heap of ashes and many flint arrowheads.

Some cunning warriors had flaked these flints to a cutting edge, fitted them to rods and, by means of bows, had driven them through brawn and bone.

Why the elephant disappeared from our continent we do not know. Most probably it was because the early inhabitants found that he was good to eat. Unlike the people of the East Indies, our early Indians were not sufficiently civilized to care to tame the elephant and have him do their work and transport them from place to place. All the use they seem to have had for the animal was to eat him and hunt him to extinction.

Are we no better than those Indians of olden time? Due to white man's appetite and his desire for fame as a killer of game the buffalo is practically extinct. So are the prairie chicken. Few of us ever saw a wild pigeon but at one time there were millions. The plover, which formerly came across Texas in the spring in such great flocks, is becoming rare. The antelope, deer, bobwhite, turkey, all are getting scarcer.

Shall all these go the way of the elephant? Have we no obligation to future generations? Is it not our duty to leave to them some of our game birds and animals?

The Bright Child

It is heartening to know that a few

of our educational leaders are concerned about the problem of the exceptional child. For many years makers of school curricula for our public high schools have been mindful of their obligation to the dull pupil, and have been changing and modifying courses so as to meet his needs. At first they averred that such subjects as had difficulties in them, like Latin and mathematics, should no longer be required. They had their way, but this did not solve the problem. The stupid child still failed to pass his courses. Finally they decided to remove difficulties from all courses so that the 10 per cent of the pupils in the group of lowest intelligence could pass. This seemed to work, for practically all now pass the courses. In their solution of the problem they have been heedless of the interests of the mediocre and gifted pupils and of society, which would profit by the best education for such pupils.

The State has done its full duty for this low intelligence group by giving them education and training to their limit in their formative years. At the same time it has been requiring less and less of more talented pupils, thus bringing them up in habits of idleness. About all that the mediocre or gifted pupil has to do to pass creditably many of the modified courses is to sit in class and pay a little attention. In the economic race of life an acquired habit of idleness is going to be a more serious handicap than deficiency of intellect.

No one would approve of difficulty for the sake of difficulty, but it seems to us axiomatic to say that no boy, however gifted, can develop into a strong man unless in his high school years he has had to meet difficulties and has acquired the habit of overcoming them, and has also learned the joy of doing with his might whatsoever his hand findeth to do. He may not find difficulties in high school, but when he goes out to do the work of the world in any line of endeavor, he is going to find plenty of them. If as a school boy he has been allowed to go off at the line of least resistance in the selection of his

courses, or if these courses are so cheapened as to require no work, he will enter life already defeated or at least seriously handicapped.

A great challenge confronts those engaged in the never-ending task of mapping out curricula. No one would have the dull pupil neglected, but the time has come, if we would make the most of our brightest and best pupils, to cease sacrificing them on the altar of stupidity. The hope of the world lies in equipping our most gifted boys and girls as best we can for the duties of tomorrow. We shall need wise leaders, and need them desperately; the public school is our agency for supplying this leadership. If it fails us by requiring little where much has been given, we shall be in sad case. It is a hard problem to give in the same school education that is best for a dull pupil and best for a bright pupil. The man who solves it will be a public benefactor.

We may get a suggestion from the farmer, who has long treated a similar problem in a common-sense way; if he has a fine pig, calf, or colt, he devotes special attention to it. In the prize-worthy desire to help the dull pupil the makers of high school curricula have acted on the theory that the gifted pupil can and will take care of himself; they have given him less thought. The farmer does the best he can for the runt, but he knows that only his fine calf can be developed into a prize-winner.

Low Cost of Living

A great deal is being said about the high cost of living. Everybody is talking about it. It has big head lines in the newspapers. Experts have reduced it to percents, showing exactly how much higher is the cost of living than was a year ago. Those who have to put up money for food, clothing and shelter heartily indorse all that has been said.

The cost of living is high, but, as the Toronto Health Bulletin points out, many of the best things in life can be had for nothing.

It costs nothing to stand up and breathe properly. Fresh air is free.

It costs practically nothing to drink pure fresh water. To the body processes water is as essential as food.

It costs nothing to take exercise each morning.

It costs nothing to chew our food properly.

It costs nothing to clean the teeth twice a day.

It costs no more to select food suitable for us than to choose food that is not suitable.

It costs nothing to have a cheerful, happy disposition, and stop being a grouch.

It costs no more to read good books than to read trashy literature.

It costs nothing to be polite, and courtesy is an asset.

It costs nothing to keep from being envious of some one who has more than we have, and there is little reason for envy. The man who makes 1,000 bushels of wheat can eat no more than the man who makes only 50 bushels.

It costs nothing to get all the sleep we need, whether we be poor or rich.

These things cost nothing, yet they will help to bring contentment and keep down doctor's bills.

Postage Stamps and Wars

May a postage stamp be a cause of war? Possibly. Nicaragua has issued a stamp containing the map of the country on its face. The lines of this map include some territory in dispute between that country and Honduras. Honduras has sent Nicaragua a note couched in the strongest terms, in which she claims that the issuance of the stamp is an unfriendly act. There has been much excitement in both countries, and many hot words have been bandied back and forth. War may follow.

To an outsider the cause of the dispute may seem less weighty than the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, but to the people of those countries it is not ridiculous, but a very serious matter. If there is anything that will cause dissension between neighbors, whether those neighbors be individuals or nations, it is an undetermined line between their lands. A boundary dispute has lately threatened

to involve two greater nations in war. There is a worthless sand bar in the Amur river, claimed by both Japan and Russia. War between the two countries was averted by Russia's withdrawal from the island.

The occasion, if not the cause, of many a war is just about as important as the postage stamp that has threatened to plunge Honduras and Nicaragua into conflict. About 200 years ago, an Englishman by the name of Jenkins, claimed that the Spanish had cut off his ear. England declared war—a war known in history as the War of Jenkins's Ear. Ultimately nearly all Europe became involved and many thousands lost not only their ears but their lives.

We trust that good counsel may prevail, that tempers may cool, and that we shall have no war between our neighbors to the South over a postage stamp. They should know that the only one to profit by their squabble will be the philatelist, or stamp collector, who by the thousands will want to add so interesting a stamp to his or her collection. Nicaragua, however, might do a thriving business by supplying our stamp dealers with all that they want.

Changed Attitude Toward Railroads

It used to be the fashion to say nothing about railroads except in the way of criticism, more or less hostile. The world, as well as the railroads, is growing better, and one evidence of it is a better attitude towards them; even the most carping critics now seem willing to "give the devil his dues."

Railroads have improved their service of late years so much that all who travel, or receive freight, recognize that the following claims of the Association of American Railroads are true:

"Spectacular new train, mighty locomotives, air conditioning, are only steps in a process of improvement that's continually going forward."

"You can see it in the way the railroads do their job and the equipment with which they do it."

"Freight moves fifty per cent faster than it did a few years ago."

"Passenger trains are faster and smoother."

"Service of all sorts is more dependable, more complete."

"Light bridges have been replaced with stronger ones."

"Thousands of miles of heavier rails have been laid."

"Curves have been straightened out; grades have been cut down."

We might add, employees of railroads are now more anxious to please than formerly. They have learned that there is much truth in the old maxim "Politeness costs nothing and buys everything." In a large measure this accounts for the peoples' change in attitude toward railroads.

We are glad of this feeling of friendliness for the railroads. We believe they deserve it. More possibly than any other material agency, the railroads have been responsible for the development of this country and its high degree of civilization and progress.

Quality Cotton

"Texas cotton exports are still on the down-grade," says E. A. Miller, agronomist of the extension service of the A. & M. College, "and it is time that Texas farmers are improving the quality of their cotton to be able to meet foreign competition." He further states that some foreign spinners are specifying that no Texas and Oklahoma cotton be included in shipments of American cotton because of the deterioration in staple and grade which has taken place.

To correct such a situation, Mr. Miller together with Dr. D. T. Killough, cotton breeder of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and F. E. Lichte, extension cotton specialist, will cover the State to encourage the planting of improved seed and other practices to repair the damage which Texas cotton has suffered in recent years.

Low grade cotton meets with keen competition in Europe, India, Egypt and Brazil because these countries, with exception of Egypt, cannot produce cotton as high grade as the United States. Spinners the world over must have a certain amount of high grade cotton to mix with low grade in order to manufacture better quality cotton goods.

Hence the Southern farmer must either improve the quality of his lint cotton or continue to meet with world competition in low lint grades and run the risk of a lower standard of living.

With the 1937 cotton crop the second largest in the history of the South, much of it low grade, the Texas and Oklahoma farmer must face hard and cold facts as to market conditions. Generally there is a fair market demand for better cotton, but a draggy market for poor cotton. Since half of our cotton crop must be exported—sold abroad—then the demand abroad for better quality and longer staple should be given serious consideration by farmers of the South.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY
Winnaboro, Texas.

(Copyright, 1937, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

ARISE at break-of-day while the morning star is still bright in the heavens and the bobwhite is cheerfully calling to his mate in the old orchard, far away from the hustle and noise of a mad world, makes life worth living. I feel like the colored boy caught in a white man's watermelon patch. When the man pointed his gun at the boy and said, "What is your last request?" the boy replied, "Jest ter be let erlone wid dis melun."

Now is the time of year to sing the praises of pork sausage, backbone, spareribs and persimmons. The persimmon crop is fine up our way and their mellow, delectable flavor will cure the worse case of pessimism. A neighbor claims to have cured a bad case of flu with spareribs. In fact, spareribs and persimmons will cure many of the world's economical and political ills. The dove of peace would soon descend upon war-threatened Europe if they could add spareribs and persimmons to their diet.

After fifteen years the biggest hit of radio broadcasting is a wooden dummy. However, all dummies are not wooden. May be this is the reason we tune out some radio programs.

A few months ago a singing mouse was discovered, and now a scientist claims that he has discovered a barking

spider. Probably the next freak will be a bull-frog that can play a ukulele.

A preacher in Virginia by the name of Mr. Cannon married a Mr. Gunn to a Miss Pistol. Let us hope this armament business will not get into matrimony.

Statistics show that the annual consumption of soap per capita in this country is 25 pounds. The fellow who compiled these statistics must have looked at the figures and not at the per capita.

An authority on the subject says that when a person stutters both sides of the brain are trying to monopolize the conversation. I don't know much about brains, but I know a lot of people who don't stutter and yet monopolize the conversation.

Wife set an old hen on guinea eggs. In course of time 14 little guineas hatched out. When the old hen saw the brood she looked surprised, as though she wanted to say: "Children, where did I meet your strange papa?"

A noted physician advises never to quarrel on a full stomach. Who wants to quarrel on a full stomach? Nobody but a grouch would quarrel after eating a good dinner cooked by a good wife who lets you put your feet on the table, rear back in a chair and smoke a rancid pipe.

This year Texas is said to have the greatest crop of skunks on record. I

thought we were having enough trouble with overproduction without adding skunk odors to it.

Most people in the country don't lock their rural mail boxes any more. Is it because of more honesty or more worthless mail?

We have just been through the great East Texas oil field and the immensity of it astounded us. Some folks say wealth doesn't bring happiness. If it doesn't, there is a lot of misery in that neck of the woods.

The U. S. is astir over the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. We understand they are coming here to study working conditions in this country. I have been studying working conditions in this country for fifty years and can tell the Duke and Duchess there is but one solution—work, and more work.

Iron metal was first used for ornaments, then later fashioned into implements of war. Today we put wheels on about two thousand pounds of it and kill more people in a year than were killed in some major battle during the World War.

Life may not begin until 40, but we start installment payments on it long before then.

Sleeping sickness is becoming prevalent among livestock. It first started among human beings who first started a lot of diseases that now afflict humanity as well as livestock.

If we would devote as much time and thought to preserving wild life on the highways as we do to wild life in the woods the human species might not become extinct.

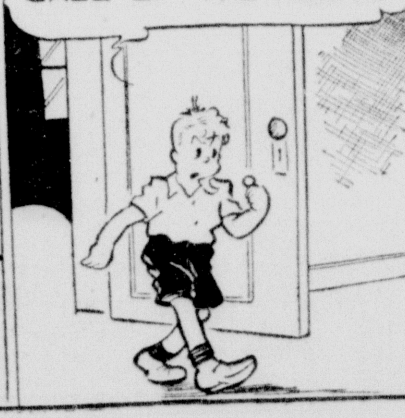
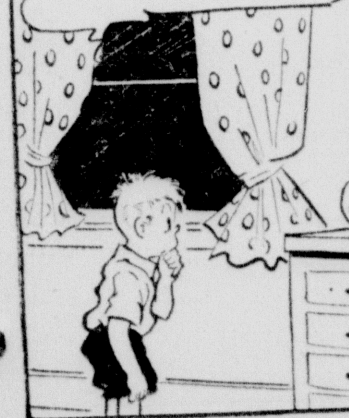
A woman in Alabama talked 12 days and couldn't stop. A man said his wife had been talking 30 years and wouldn't stop.

No Service Whatever

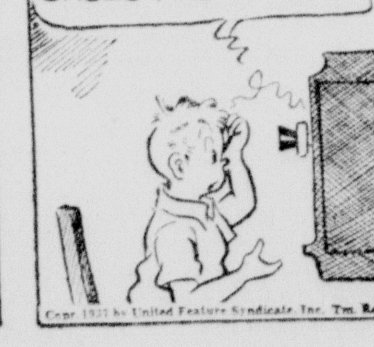
LOOY DOT DOPE

GEE—I'M WORRIED ABOUT LOUIE! HE OUGHTA BEEN BACK LONG AGO!

HE'S BEEN ACTIN' VERY FUNNY SINCE THAT GIRL TURNED HIM DOWN—I'M GONNA CALL UP THE POLICE!



DESCRIBE HIM? YES SIR—I DON'T KNOW HOW HIGH HE IS—BUT HE AIN'T VERY FAT AN' HE KINDA LOOKED WORRIED AND WORE TWO BLACK SHOES AND A HAT.



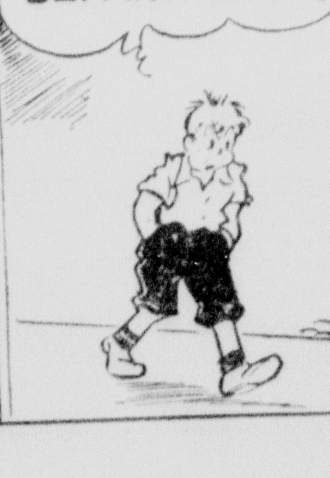
AN' HIS HAIR WASN'T VERY COMBED AN' HE SNORES A BIT AND HAS AN AWFUL HARD TIME GETTIN' UP MORNINGS—BUT HE'S A VERY NICE FELLA!



CONFOUND THESE CRAZY KIDS!



AND THEY CALL THEMSELVES A P'LEECE DEPARTMENT!



By Bernard Dibbie

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS---from Over the State

41-YEAR-OLD MULE DIES

Having lived a long and useful life, a mule 41 years old died recently on the Pittway farm near Fort Stockton (Pecos county). For the last few years the mule had lived in retirement.

BUDS PECAN ON HICKORY

T. J. Riggins, who lives near Pittsburg, (Camp county), budded the pecan on 2,000 hickory trees. He has some pecan trees that he estimates will yield five bushels of pecans to the tree.

FREE ORANGE BLOSSOMS FOR BRIDES

The McAllen Chamber of Commerce has promised free orange blossoms to all Texas girls who wish them for wedding ceremonies, but that the girls must marry in the Valley in order to get the blossoms.

A MOTHER'S LOVE

The depth of a mother's love for her son was demonstrated recently when 60-year-old Mrs. Everett, of Houston, rode all night in an automobile to appear next morning at the Dallas jail and pay a fine for the release of her son from a cell.

HOPITABLE NEIGHBORS

Abilene News: "Lee Livingston, farmer, near Myra, lost his foot in a hay bailer and was worried about getting in his cotton and corn crop until a group of neighbors went into action. They pitched in and did his harvesting, hauled his cotton to the gin, and the ginner ginned it for nothing."

BUYS ENTIRE TOWN

M. B. Tyre, of Lufkin, bought a ghost town of 250 buildings at the price of junk lumber. The town, Manning, (Agelina county), was a flourishing lumber mill center and once had a population of 1500. The 250 buildings consisted of lodge halls, theaters, business houses and residences.

JERSEY BULL TRICK PERFORMER

"Boots," a Jersey bull, owned by Herman Mosley, of Bartlett, is a trick performer. Mosley says that the bull can perform 40 different tricks and that he has a contract, beginning October 25, for the bull to appear in a movie picture with Bob Burns and Martha Raye.

SMART PERSONS MORE LIKELY TO GO CRAZY

"The ignorant and barbaric, whose intelligence is low, almost never go crazy," says Dr. Newdigate M. Owensby, of Atlanta, Ga., secretary of the Southern Psychiatric Association, which met in San Antonio, October 10th. "To crack up mentally, you first have to have a mind. The more developed the mind, the greater the possibility that delicate balance between sanity and insanity may be upset," he said.

STATE TAX REVENUE FROM OIL

State tax revenue from oil production and oil producing properties will show an increase this year over last year of \$7,000,000, according to a report just issued by the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

Texas oil operators are paying this year in direct State levies over \$23,000,000, against \$16,000,000 in 1936 and \$13,000,000 in 1935. Altogether direct State taxes and ad valorem levies make this year's total tax bill on Texas oil production and producing properties amount to \$42,000,000, which is an average tax per barrel of 8.5 cents, said the commission.

RECALLS SLAVE TIMES

Uncle Louis Whitlow, age 95, former negro slave, near Pilot Point, (Denton county), has a good memory and can recall slave times. Born September, 1842, in Fayette, Alabama, he was one of 35 slaves owned by the Whitlow family. He came to Texas in 1880, overland by wagon, and arrived in Pilot Point with only 50 cents in his pocket. He now owns an 150-acre farm near the city limits.

He went through the war between the States as body servant for three Whitlow boys. Slave auctions were familiar sights to the old negro. He has seen as many as 200 bidders at these slave sales held in a regular market place. "A good negro lad of 15 would bring about \$800 and a young healthy slave woman would sell for as high as \$1,000," said Uncle Louis. "My white folks were always good to me," he added.

36,000 TEACHERS TO PARTICIPATE

Trustees of the teacher's retirement fund estimated October 19 that approximately 36,000 instructors would participate in the new social security service.

Teachers' contributions, representing 5 per cent of their first month's pay, have reached \$101,096. Officials said reports had been received from about two-fifths of the schools, indicating 36,000 teachers are planning to participate.

PECAN CROP ESTIMATE

A late Department of Agriculture estimate on the Texas pecan crop is placed at 24,000,000 pounds this year. Texas annual production over a five-year period for the improved varieties is 632,000 pounds; seedling varieties, 22,068,000 pounds.

NEWSPRINT FROM BLACK GUM WOOD

Dr. Charles Herty, of Savannah, Georgia, has announced a process for the manufacture of newsprint paper from black gum wood. Black gum trees grow extensively throughout East Texas.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Last year the total value of the agricultural and industrial production of Texas, including mineral, crop and livestock products and values added by manufacture, was approximately \$1,600,000,000. This year it is expected to be about \$2,000,000,000.

AGE 82 AND PICKS OVER 150 POUNDS OF COTTON DAILY

Frank Box, 82-year-old negro tenant living on the Breedlove farm, northeast of Palestine, walked three miles each day to and from the Valentine farm and picked 150 to 200 pounds of cotton each day, said the Palestine Herald.

LEASES ANTIQUE AND CURIO COLLECTION

One of the most valuable private antique and curio collections in the United States, formerly owned by W. J. Layland, of Cleburne, has been leased for 90 years to the Carnegie Library at Fort Worth. This collection has been a life hobby by Layland and he expects to continue to serve as collector for the museum after it is housed in Fort Worth's new library building.

RAZOR 200 YEARS OLD

J. F. Quinn, of Camp Wood, shaves with a razor that he says is 200 years old. It is hand-forged and was brought to America from Ireland 150 years ago by Mr. Quinn's great-grandfather.

100 BUDDED PECAN TREES

Roy L. Garland, farmer near Annona, (Red River county), has 200 budded pecan trees on his farm. All are of the thin-shell variety. One budded tree measures 3 feet, 2 inches in diameter.

PAROLE BOARD IN 254 COUNTIES

With establishment of a parole board in Andrews county, the last of Texas' 254 counties have parole boards to look after released convicts. Released prisoners are required to report to the boards regularly.

PARENTS GAVE CONSENT TO CHILD BRIDE'S MARRIAGE

Mae Alarie Brummet, 13-year-old farm girl who gave up her sixth grade studies in the Grand Saline public schools to marry Will H. Denton, 66-year-old farmer of Van Zandt county, said recently that her parents gave their mutual consent to the marriage. "Mother and papa didn't care; mother went along with us when we got married," said the child bride.

BEEVILLE SPORTSMAN RAISES CHUKAR PARTRIDGES

D. M. Miller, Beeville geologist, has raised a pen of 32 chukar partridges. These birds were first introduced into the United States from Asia five years ago and California now has many coveys of them.

The chukar is almost as large as a prairie chicken, averaging 22 ounces in weight. Its plumage is rich gray and black, similar to the plumage of quail. When flushed chukars take off with a great roar of wings and is said to fly faster than bobwhites.

The Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission will try to propagate them in a West Texas county.

LARGEST BAND IN TEXAS

Col. R. J. Dunn, bandmaster of A. & M. College band, has announced the cadet military band will total more than 190 pieces and may reach the 200 mark. A concert band unit will be selected from among the best musicians composing the larger cadet band.

PIGEON AVERAGES 36 MILES PER HOUR

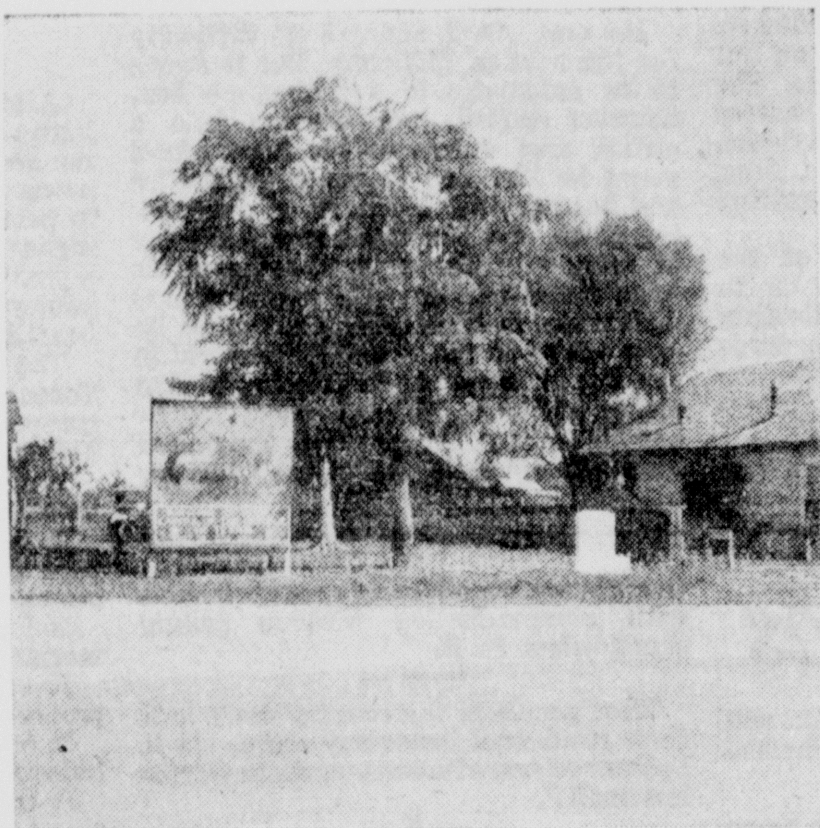
A young pigeon owned by J. M. Frost, of the Houston Racing Pigeon Association, averaged 36 miles per hour in a 208-mile flight from Ferris to Houston, winning first place over 199 other birds.

GOLDFISH A FOOT LONG

Zookeeper Hans Nagel, of Herman Park Zoo, Houston, was amazed at the sight of eight goldfish, two of them over a foot long, found buried in mud at bottom of a park pool that had been drained. Nagel said the fish, when small, were put in the pool six years ago.

MUST MARRY OR SERVE SENTENCE

Billie Hutcheson, age 28, facing a sentence of two years in Federal prison for selling narcotics, was told by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly, in a Houston court, that he would suspend sentence if she would marry her sweetheart, a Beaumont youth, and quit the use of narcotics.



FIRST TEXAS CAPITOL

An unimpressive vacant lot in West Columbia, Brazoria county, is one of the most interesting historical spots in Texas. It was here just 101 years ago that the wheels of government of the Texas Republic were set in motion in a barn-like frame structure that served as the first capital of the new nation. Here Sam Houston on October 22, 1836, took the oath of office as president. On December 15, nearly two months later, the seat of government was ordered moved to the town of Houston, named in honor of the president. The old capital at West Columbia has long since been destroyed. A marker has been placed where the building stood. This, and a painting of the capital on a nearby billboard, are about all that is left to perpetuate its memory.

—Copyrighted by Texas View Co.

TEXAS' OIL PRODUCTION CUT FOR NOVEMBER

Texas oil proration schedules for November were reduced by the Railroad Commission to 1,351,677 barrels daily to bring the basic allowable under Bureau of Mines market demand estimate of 1,413,000 barrels daily.

Allowables by districts were:

Field—	Oct. 1.	Oct. 19	Nov. 1
East Texas.....	480,154	182,419	484,068
Panhandle.....	73,340	75,087	71,849
North Texas.....	61,935	63,115	60,650
West Texas.....	69,859	74,482	70,717
West Texas.....	183,565	193,977	167,158
East Central Texas.....	106,410	119,260	85,020
Southwest Texas.....	240,594	264,550	229,798
Gulf Coast.....	150,817	203,419	178,916
Total.....	1,405,844	1,468,319	1,351,677

In explanation of the drastic cut ordered, Chairman of the Railroad Commission C. V. Terrell said:

"We have reduced the allowable production for oil to be produced in Texas for November, so that Texas oil production will not exceed the current market demand.

"Oil in storage above ground in the United States October 20th was 310,000,000 barrels, an increase from a low of 287,000,000 barrels last winter."

Crude oil production for the entire United States during the four weeks ended October 2nd averaged about 3,665,000 barrels daily.

CUTTING WISDOM TOOTH AT 88

Mrs. Mary Brent Ford, of Chapel Hill (Washington county), is cutting her last wisdom tooth at the age of 88. A dentist discovered the tooth. Two wisdom teeth came through when she was 17, a third when she was 71.

U. S. SEIZES \$800 IN GOLD

A treasury agent of the U. S. Treasury Department confiscated, under provisions of the gold reserve act, \$800 in gold from Mrs. Bertha S. Avery, of Taylor, after a hearing before Federal Judge R. H. McMullan.

TAXPAYER BUT TOO YOUNG FOR JURY SERVICE

Charles J. Gaffney, Jr., summoned for jury duty in the Houston district court when his name was drawn from the jury wheel because he was a taxpayer, answered the summons in person, but proved too young to serve. Charles, 8 years old, owns several lots in Park Terrace, a Houston suburb.

COTTON FROM SEED GATHERED ON NILE RIVER

Mrs. J. T. Hutchinson, of Lubbock, (Lubbock county), has two fine stalks of Egyptian cotton that is growing from seed she gathered two years ago on the banks of Nile river, Egypt. One stalk had 125 bolls. This long staple variety averages one and three-fourths inches length.

12-POINT BUCKS FOUND LOCKED IN DEATH

San Antonio Express: "The story of a battle ended only by starvation or exhaustion was revealed by the carcasses of two 12-point bucks, found by J. A. Lund in a pasture on the Fritz Saegesser ranch, near Harper, north of Kerrville. Horns of the two deers that had become interlocked during battle evidently could not be separated by the animals. Lund estimated the deers had been dead about a week."

11 GRAND PARENTS AND GREAT-GRAND PARENTS

The 9-pound son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Borders, of Waxahachie, born recently at Baylor Hospital, Dallas, is heir to 11 grand parents, great-grand parents and great-great-grand parents.

LIVING WITH BULLET IN BRAIN

As this is written 8-year-old Willie Love is still alive and in fairly good health with a bullet in his brain at Methodist Hospital, Dallas. The lad was shot mysteriously while he and his brother were walking on a road near Quitman, (Wood county).

2323 DEER IN TEXAS NATIONAL FORESTS

Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture reports 2325 deer in the newly established national forests of Texas—2000 in Crockett Forest; 200 in Sam Houston Forest; 75 in Sabine Forest, and 50 in Angelina Forest.

GIRL CATCHES HER FIRST TARPON

Miss Blanche Roberts caught her first tarpon near Corpus Christi with pole and line. She described the catch as follows: "I thought I had caught an octopus, or a whale, or something when it grabbed my hook. The fish flopped around and jumped out of the water and nearly frightened me to death. The pole bent almost double and I was almost yanked into the water."

STATE DEFICIT

The deficit in State's general revenue fund will jump approximately \$5,000,000 a year for the next two years if new revenues are not forthcoming, State Auditor Tom King reported September 4 to Governor Allred.

King revealed that the deficit in the general revenue fund on August 31, 1937, was \$15,194,632. This deficit consisted of a book deficit of \$10,421,000 and \$4,773,632 in incumbrances to the fund.

TWO SISTERS MEET AFTER 34 YEARS OF SEPARATION

Two sisters met in Temple recently for the first time after saying good-bye to each other in Basel, Switzerland, 34 years ago. Their names are Mrs. Adolf Sandig, of Temple, Texas, and Mrs. A. Hardmeir, of New York City, N. Y.

MONUMENT TO GERMAN PIONEERS

A granite monument has been erected near the main drive leading into Landa Park, New Braunfels, in memory of the German pioneers of Comal county who began to settle there as early as 1845. The monument was erected by the State of Texas Pioneer Centennial Monument Committee.

RED CROSS WARNS HUNTERS

The American Red Cross has issued a list of ten safety rules to observe while handling firearms:

(1) Don't pull a gun carelessly from a motor car. (2) Remove shells from gun before crawling through or over a fence. (3) Don't use a gun to club game from brush. (4) Don't carry gun cocked; be certain the safety catch is in place. (5) Never point a gun at anyone in fun; carry with muzzle toward the ground. (6) When out with inexperienced hunters don't deploy ahead of your companions. (7) Don't leave a gun where children can reach it. (8) Don't leave a loaded gun about the house. (9) Don't allow the gun muzzle to clog with mud or snow. (10) Deer hunters should wear bright red caps and coats.

DRIVERS AT FAULT USUALLY, NOT MACHINES

"Mental not mechanical deficiency is the cause of practically every automobile accident in Dallas," Police Capt. B. B. Smith told members of the Dallas Real Estate Board at a luncheon recently.

"In the analysis of 8,400 accidents only 200 were found to be caused by failure of the automobile, the other 8,200 cars having nothing wrong with them but the driver," Captain Smith said. "By far the greater percentage of accidents is caused by new cars, not old wrecks as most people believe. Major causes of accidents are excessive speed, drinking, ignoring traffic signals and failure to signal intention to stop or turn.

"In almost every accident there is evidence that a traffic regulation has been violated. Accidents do not just happen—they are caused usually by either carelessness or wanton disregard for the law and the rights of others," Captain Smith asserted.

VITAL MIMIC WAR GAMES IN TEXAS

About 12,000 officers and men of the regular army assembled near San Antonio in September from many different posts in the United States for the most important army manoeuvres in this country since the World War.

The field exercises, which are to be held in three phases and to continue until November 13, will test a provisional division organization, already tentatively approved by the War Department. If the new "stream-lined" mechanized division (as it has already been dubbed by doughboys because of its small size and mobility) is finally adopted as standard as a result of the manoeuvres a complete reorganization of the army from top to bottom will be necessary. But such a reorganization is still in the distant future.

The test exercises in Texas are being conducted by almost 6,000 men of the Second Division from Fort Sam Houston, plus 6,000 from other posts, all commanded by Major General James K. Parsons. The provisional infantry division—a study of the military efficiency of which is the object of the present exercises—consists under the tentative tables of organization of a war strength of 13,500, as compared to a war strength of the present infantry division of 987 officers and 21,060 enlisted men. The new division, completely motorized, has nearly 1,600 motor vehicles and no animals; the other division will have 750 vehicles and 6,800 animals.

Fifty-mile an hour tanks, armoured scout cars, improved 37 mm. guns and new chemical warfare weapons are to be given a thorough test during the manoeuvres.

Nancy Turns Siren

FRITZI RITZ



Her Profitable Sideline
(Continued from page 2)

and baby caps. I sold more than a hundred dollars' worth. In addition I added one year's lessons to my daughter's education through money earned by crocheting, tatting and embroidering. One girl hired me to crochet and tat yokes and flounces for her trousseau. The work netted me a nice profit for my time."

Quilts for Wedding Showers

When showers first became popular in the community, Mrs. Mayo pieced and quilted three quilts for wedding showers. But after a time she had to stop that because, she explained, "everyone began expecting a quilt, and making them took up too much time."

Last year Mrs. Mayo crocheted two bed spreads in three months' time, making, in addition, crocheting enough to border five sheets.

Mrs. Mayo also has increased her income through raising chickens. "One year I bought an incubator, holding one hundred seventy eggs," she recalled. "I set it three times a year. I started out with Rhode Island Reds. Then I thought I would do a little experimenting and crossed them with barred rocks. The cross produced a black chicken. I did not like them, so I sold them and bought Buff Orpingtons."

"I sold three bunches of fryers every year. With the money I saved from my chickens sales, after the expenses were paid, I bought a dresser, a kitchen cabinet and a safe for the dining room."

DEEP SEA CANNIBALS

A fisherman off the coast of New South Wales, Australia, not long ago caught two sharks at one time! As a six-foot shark was snared, the gaping jaws of a 15-foot shark swallowed it. The angler landed both after a fierce tussle.

Such a thing is not unusual, for sharks are about the most cannibalistic of all cannibals. They welcome chances to eat other sharks at the slightest opportunity, and the latter can no longer defend themselves.

Shark skin is among the toughest of substances and defies man's best tanning efforts. Yet a "tiger of the sea" will swallow a brother tiger whole, dissolving skin and all in its stomach.

So powerful is the digestive juice which does the trick that some of it spilled on a boat deck has been known to take off the varnish. And, believe it or not, in a shark's stomach was once found a partially dissolved horseshoe.

For with God nothing shall be impossible. Luke 1:37.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Penalized

Clerk—"Only ten yards of these goods to a customer."

Bargain Hunter—"This lady pushed ahead of me."

Clerk—"We'll penalize her five yards."

A New Step

Judge: "Do you mean to tell, officer, that the defendant choked a woman to death in full view of hundreds of people in the cabaret? And no one interfered?"

Officer: "Yes, your honor. Everyone thought they were dancing some sort of new step."

An Argument Averted

"You look all in today, Bill. What's the trouble?"

Bill: "Well, I didn't get home until after daylight, and I was just undressing when my wife woke up and said, 'Aren't you getting up pretty early?' In order to save an argument I put on my clothes and came down to the office."

Long Career

Opera Singer (boastfully)—"Yes, I've been singing in the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company for more than twenty years."

Admirer—"Then you must have known Madame Butterfly when she was only a caterpillar."

Good Start

A young man just out of college sought advice from a hard-boiled, successful businessman on how to get a start in the business world.

"The first thing to do," was the businessman's laconic reply, "is to sell your wrist watch and buy an alarm clock."

The Glacier Age

"These rock formations," explained the guide, "were piled up here by the glaciers."

"But where are the glaciers?" asked a smart young jelly.

"They have gone back to get more rocks," said the guide.

Habit

Alarmed wife (whose husband had gone to bed first, but whom she did not find abed when she got there) "Bill, where are you? Bill!"

Drowsy Bill: "Aw, come on to bed, I've been asleep hours."

Mrs. Bill: "But you aren't in bed."

Bill: "Thunder I'm not. I'm where the bed is anyway."

Mrs. Bill: "No, darling. You are where the bed used to be. I changed things around today and you are sleeping in the cedar chest."

Subtle Strategy

The young mother insisted on calling their new baby Samantha, the young father just as stubbornly opposed the name. Finally, an idea struck him.

"Maybe Samantha would be a good name after all," he said. "You know that was my first sweetheart's name and I'm sure she'd feel complimented."

The baby was named Janet.

Turning the Joke Around

Hunter: "If there were three crows on a fence post and I shot one, how many would be left?"

Farmer: "Two left."

Hunter: "I'm afraid you don't get the point. Let me repeat. There were three crows on the fence post; I shot one. How many would be left?"

Farmer: "Two left."

Hunter: "No, you fail to see the joke. None would be left, because if I shot only one, then the other two would fly away."

Farmer: "Isn't that what I've been saying? Two left."

Diplomat

Am I the only girl you were ever interested in?

No, but you are the most charming among all the girls I have ever met in a life devoted mainly to meeting charming girls.

Missed the Point

"What did the doctor tell you about your husband's condition?"

"Well, first the doctor said John ought to take a vacation because he was so irritable. When I said he couldn't then the Doc said I had better take the vacation. Aren't doctors funny?"

Method

A gang of workmen were doing a spot of excavating in a hole.

Picks and shovels were not working at the speed the foreman desired. Putting his hand to his mouth, "All of yez out!" he yelled.

The workmen dropped their implements of toil and scrambled out of the hole.

"All of yez in!" yelled the foreman. The workmen all jumped back into the hole. As soon as they were in, the foreman again yelled, "All yez out!"

Out they scrambled. This performance was repeated again and again until Pat (one of the workmen) asked the foreman what it was all about.

"Ye spalpeens," replied the foreman. "Ye take more dirt out on yer boots than ye do on yer shovels. All of yez in!"

California Air

A California salesman was recalling the struggles of his youth.

"I was living in California, and my



"What has become of the old character who had 4 notches on his gun?"

"Bill Brennan beat him to the draw. But we keep his memory green. We have carved 4 notches on his tombstone."

FOR BODY-MELLOW TASTE-MILDNESS

roll up this joy-packed "makin's" tobacco

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

Copyright, 1937 E. J. Barnard, Inc., Winston-Salem, N. C.

BEFORE starting off for home, T. J. Baxter (extreme right) is rolling his favorite "makin's" tobacco. Says he: "They tell me Prince Albert rolls so smooth and firm because of its crimp cut. And furthermore, it's so mild because of the no-bite process."

"You can't tell me anything about Prince Albert," Perry Nasworthy (with the vest) comes back. "Been enjoyin' it for 8 years. It's got real body and taste."

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Poultry News

Roosting Trouble

Sometimes with our heavy breeds it becomes a problem in cold weather to teach the pullets to use the roosts at night if they have not been taught to roost when young. There are many ways to go about teaching them to use the roosts. Many poultry-raisers have their perches made so they can be lowered, others so they can be inclined, and they are changed in these ways toward night to help induce the birds to use them. These things are helps, but the fact remains that many pullet flocks still have to be driven on the perches for many nights before we can be sure they will all find them. If this is not done, we are inviting trouble. Colds accompanied by snuffles and sneezes will soon appear. Colds seem to be very easy to get at this time of year, and huddling on the floor is one of the easiest ways known to start the trouble.

Drinking Pans and Troughs

Because disease spreads rapidly in a flock through the drinking pans and troughs and in wet places caused by the drip, the danger from both sources should be reduced. Fresh water should be given the flock daily. It is best to empty and rinse the pans before filling them. A good practice to follow in case of an outbreak of a disease is to wash and disinfect the watering sources at least once a week with a good disinfectant. Failure to keep the place clean is the weak spot in the management of many poultry yards.

Birds That Have Died

Birds that have died should be removed from the premises and gotten rid of. A great many poultrymen prefer to bury the dead bird, and this practice is all right providing the birds are buried far away from the poultry house and range and deep enough so that they cannot be brought to surface by poultry scratching or by animals. Burying does not neces-

sarily destroy the disease germs. In any event the dead birds should not be thrown on the manure pile or left lying around the premises.

Sunshine

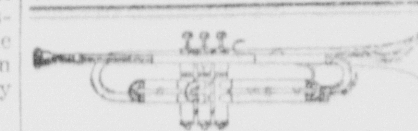
It is pretty generally understood among poultry-raisers that chickens do best when they come in direct contact with the sunshine. It is recognized that the ultra-violet rays of sunlight have a beneficial effect in the production of strong bones in poultry and in helping to maintain general good health. This is easily apparent in chickens grown outdoors where they have access to the direct rays of the sunshine.

SHARK TOW

Three fishermen in a small boat off Scotland hooked a 30-foot, 10-ton shark and for the next 24 hours hung on grimly while the terror of the sea towed them 100 miles.

Such a fight is unusual for a shark because generally the giant fish expend their energies in terrific, if short-lived, battles for freedom. And a hooked shark can become one of the fastest things in the sea.

And it came to pass in those days, that he went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God. Luke 6:12.



QUALITY BAND INSTRUMENTS
Soprano Piano Accordions
Write for Catalog
WHITTLE
Southwest's Most Complete Music House
1213 Elm St., Dallas, Texas

An Underworld of 3,500,000 Criminals Exists in U. S.

By BERNARD COFFIN

(Washington Post)

EVERY three quarters of an hour someone is willfully slain in the United States. There are 37 murders every 24 hours, an appalling total of between 10,000 and 12,000 each year in this land of "peace."

There were 10,587 deaths from homicide during 1935, compared with 12,955 in 1934.

Texas led in homicides in 1935 with 860, the Census Bureau reported. Vermont was at bottom of the list with one.

Peace? No. Our nation is at war, is waging a grim contest that never ceases, a battle against a powerful and secret enemy—CRIME.

Crime and its prevention is the gravest problem in America today. It is a problem that is causing alarm in the minds of officials and citizens alike. In many sections law and order, the foundation upon which our civilization rests, is nearing a breakdown, according to the admission of enforcement officers.

Spectacular Cases. Only an Indication

Most citizens when they read of sensational kidnappings and holdups consider crime something that in no way touches their lives, except possibly to increase their taxes. But in a thousand and one ways they pay tribute to an organized crime that is making war upon the people of America.

The spectacular killings that break into tragic headlines, the sensational trials that have come to be our great national gladiatorial shows of old Rome, these are but the outward, dramatic trappings of a fearful epic of blood and

terror.

Crime takes more than a toll of dead. It costs America the almost unbelievable sum of \$15,000,000,000 a year, almost as much as the yearly tax bill of the nation. And the cost can not be measured in money alone. What of the toll in wasted lives, in sorrow and anguish?

Even though as individuals we may pass our whole lives and never see a robbery, a murder or get into a court, the shadow of crime follows us closer than we may realize. At this moment there are 150,000 killers roaming free in America, mingling with us in our everyday lives. It is estimated that 200,000 persons now living ordinary lives will become murderers before they die. They will kill 300,000 persons. How horrified we would be, how the whole world would shudder if that number should be killed in a battle. And remember, two-thirds of those in this dreadful Legion of killers never will be convicted and sentenced to punishment of any kind.

Taxpayers Support Army of Officials

Enforcement, in the face of this increase, obviously is defective. And yet the taxpayers support an army of officials larger than the Regular Army of the United States. According to the last census this force is divided as follows:

Detectives	12,865
Marshals and constables	9,850
Sheriffs and deputies	13,253
Police	131,510

In addition must be considered the more than 11,000 private police, nearly 150,000 guards and watchmen and the men employed in jails, prisons and reformatories. There are 15 Federal

prisons and reformatories as well as more than 100 State penal institutions, requiring nearly 15,000 more men to conduct them.

Also, practically every city and town and village has a jail that costs money. Most cities would increase their police forces, as well, if they could find the money to do so. Yet with this enormous sum of public money, banks, corporations and industries find it necessary to add their own guards and watchmen to the regular enforcement forces for which they are taxed.

Justice moves slowly, and expensively. When Suicide like slithers out of a Fourteenth street shop with \$10 in loot, that stolen money is merely the first and smallest amount that must be chalked up on the profit and loss account of society. His act simply starts a gigantic, complex and costly machine moving. And the taxpayers pay. There is the police search for him, the eventual capture, the trial, and one more criminal is dragged from his world, the underworld, and put in prison.

Guards Withdrawn from Productivity

There he is fed and clothed, uses a share of the world's goods for which other men must toil. And his guards, paid to watch and care for him, also are taken from productive labor. Thus the mighty drain upon the public purse goes on, the while more and more recruits find their way into that shadowy empire of those who live outside the law.

We look beyond the borders of our land and are glad we are at peace. We fear no foe from across any frontier. Yet war is being made upon us, war from under us, war carried up out of

the underworld. And it is a world unto itself. It has its own laws and laws, unwritten but swift and sure and pitiless. It has its own customs, its furtive manners and twisted viewpoints.

It has a population conservatively estimated at 3,500,000, almost as large as some European nations. It possesses its own standards, its own language. It is held together by mistrust and an implacable fear more powerful than any other force in life.

At times the criminal even finds it good business to get right with the forces of the law, the politician, policeman, magistrate. So graft and corruption become factors in the lives of all citizens. Gang politics is born and cities are left to writhe in the grip of a political machine.

Public Co-Operation Essential in Fight

How can this world of crime endure? The answer, according to leading penologists and enforcement officers, is found in an antiquated system of law and enforcement methods and in an almost inexplicable public apathy.

In any city, when the public becomes really aroused over unhealthy conditions in its civic life, police and courts are quickly prodded into activity. The criminal finds the pickings small. He lies concealed and idle, or moves to some other town. But civic interest is not long kept at a high degree of intensity, and soon the old conditions reappear, the criminal again flourishes and the public suffers and pays with but feeble protest.

America is cluttered with legal and police jurisdictions no longer capable of meeting changed conditions. Draft-

ed in former generations, localized because in those days crime also was localized by reason of difficulties in transportation, these jurisdictions find it impossible to crush the criminal who no longer is localized, the while law finds it is tied up in a tangle of red tape and boundaries and borders. Therefore, many criminals are able to remain hidden behind an imaginary line.

Police Forces Closely Connected With Politics

Officials declare it is folly to blame the policeman. As a class and as a rule, they cannot be surpassed for loyalty, courage and honor. But in most cities policing is intimately connected with political considerations, and a man who has a family may give his life in some splendid exhibition of bravery and yet find it unwise to step on too many of the wrong toes. Also the forces of the law are scattered, badly organized, while efficient organization is the religion of crime.

The greatest force in the war on crime, according to many, including local police officers, is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This organization has met and is meeting much hostility; it has been called a secret police by many who have in mind the secret police of Russia and Germany.

It is a secret police, and therein lies its greatest efficiency. But the OGPU of the Soviets and the Nazi police of Germany are political organizations needed to keep dictatorships in power. They are effective only as political instruments. In America the need is felt for a great secret police in order to take the supreme police power out of politics.

TEXAS FARM NEWS REPORTS

A scientifically-planned war on rats is now being waged in Harris county, with a death quota of 200,000 as the objective. Interest in the "war" brought out the fact that a pair of rats in three years will produce 359,709,482 rats if not interfered with.

One apple tree in the orchard of Mrs. Dave Weaver, of Rusk county, has more than paid for the care given it this year, according to the county home demonstration agent. Mrs. Weaver sold \$4.50 worth of apples, canned several bushels and served several bushels fresh. She also gave many apples to relatives and friends.

A stone carved by nature in the image of a dog has been discovered on the farm of F. B. Herndon, near Elmen-dorf, (Bexar county). The natural freak is a block of flint five feet long, covered with fine, hard sand, and is an almost perfect image of a dog. How the rock was formed is unknown.

"It still pays to creep feed," says Ogie Hiett, Gregg county farmer. "I fed my entire calf crop from the time they were big enough to eat until they were sold. These calves brought 7 cents on the local market and averaged 425 pounds. Other farmers in the county had calves practically the same age as mine; they did not creep feed them and as a result the calves only averaged 360 pounds and brought 6 1/4 cents." Hiett calculates his feed cost per calf at approximately \$4 per head, which gave him a conservative profit of \$3.25 per head. This is the fourth year that Hiett has conducted a demonstration of creep feeding calves, and he has made an exceptionally good profit each year.

A swarm of bees provided a salesman working in Smith county an opportunity to demonstrate a new use for his vacuum cleaner. A house-keeper was frantically trying to do something about a swarm of bees which occupied her house. By sucking in the bees with his cleaner the salesman came to the woman's rescue—and made a sale.

"A spring three feet deep and a hydraulic ram furnish enough water for our family and 15 or 20 head of stock," Mrs. W. C. Polk, of Bell county, recently remarked to her county home demonstration agent. The hydraulic ram was bought 10 years ago at a cost of \$20. Since that time only one minor repair has been made and the pump has been stopped only a few times. The water is pumped one-half mile uphill to the house and stored in a small tank with an overflow pipe to the horse and cow troughs. This is storage enough and keeps fresh, cool water running into the tank all the time. "In cases where this type of water system can be used, I would recommend it," Mrs. Polk said, "for it is a sure water system at a very small cost."

A six-legged ewe lamb is being shown by C. W. Fuchs, of Bodare, near Mason (Mason county). The lamb has two normal forelegs and four hindlegs. All four of the hindlegs are normal in size, but only two are used for walking. The lamb is otherwise normal and healthy.

"We put down more than 13,000 pounds of pork in refined cotton seed oil, and we like that method better than any other we have ever tried," V. V. Parr, of King county, recently told the county agricultural agent. "The men like the pork, regardless of its age. The method seems perfect," said Mrs. Parr.

A wool comfort has been made at a cost of \$5.49 by Mrs. W. C. Garner, of Cooke county. She bought raw wool for \$2.10, washed it through three solutions of mild soap, using a paddle and stirring it gently. She ran it through a wringer each time. After the wool was washed, it was spread on a sheet and dried in the shade, then corded by hand and made into a bat. The bat was quilted into cheesecloth and covered with figured cretonne with a solid border around the edge.

Broom bags and dustless dust cloths have been quite an aid as a short cut in house cleaning by Myrtle Rasmussen, Wharton county 4-H club girl. The broom bag, made of cotton outing, was cut large enough to cover the broom and fasten securely at the handle. This equipment was used in cleaning the walls and ceiling, and was used in place of a brush to clean waxed floors. In cleaning stained woodwork and furniture, dustless dust cloths are used since dust sticks to these cloths instead of flying in the air. Myrtle made hers from cheesecloth. This material was wet in a solution made by adding one tablespoonful of kerosene to one quart of hot water, then dried and placed in a glass jar with a cover on until ready to use.

Turkey prices are expected to be above 1936 figures this season, according to the Southwestern Turkey Growers' Association, because of increased turkey consumption, shortage of general poultry supplies, and reduction of frozen turkey surpluses by November.

"My 'blight resistant' maize' planting produced 20 to 30 per cent more grain than maize produced from selected seed of a non-resistant variety," says C. A. Williams of Jones county. His blight resistant maize produced from one ton to one and one-half tons per acre, while the other variety produced only three-fourths tons per acre, according to the county agricultural agent.

One of the largest hay crops in the history of Texas was harvested this season. Although the baling of hay in this State is, generally speaking, a rather side-line industry, thousands of bales have been turned out for winter use. An abundance of Johnson grass and prairie grass was grown in the coastal area; while alfalfa, sorghum and other types of feed stuff made top crops in the Trans-Pecos region.

Fifteen acres of black-eyed peas produced \$1,000 worth of green peas sold to truck men by the bushel on the farm of H. C. White, of Jim Wells county. After the green pea season was over White threshed 3,000 pounds of dry peas and sold them at four cents per pound. A shatter crop now covers the 15 acres solid, and this crop will be plowed under as a green manure crop. A neighbor of White, who plowed under two crops of peas in the government program last year, produced 50 bushels of corn per acre this year on this same once poor sandy land.

A new \$35,000 canning plant has been announced for Edinburg, (Hidalgo county), and construction is scheduled to be completed about December 15th.

Two turtle traps were built and placed in the Anson City lake in Jones county by the county agricultural agent. A total catch of more than 100 turtles was made in one month's time, resulting in an increased protection of game fish in the lake.

Reports from Cuero (De-Witt county) indicate a short turkey crop in that section this season. Drouth, which caused lack of proper ranges, is given as a main reason for the small crop, together with boost in cost of production. This county expects to market approximately 170,000 turkeys this year, but the bulk of the crop may be held over for the Christmas market rather than for the Thanksgiving market.

Land on which soil conservation practices were carried on in 1936 proved profitable to J. E. Huff, Wilbarger county farmer, according to a report made to the office of Fred Rennels, county agent. Huff summer-fallowed 16 acres of his land through the summer of 1936. He also planted 19 acres of his land to cowpeas which were turned under while green in late summer. The 35 acres were seeded to wheat last fall. When the wheat on his soil conservation acreage was harvested, he found that he had produced 11 more bushels per acre than on the land which produced a crop last year and was seeded to wheat. "The soil conservation acreage of 1936 produced 25 bushels of wheat per acre, while the other land planted to wheat produced only about 14 bushels per acre," Huff said.

More than 500,000 pounds of Magnolia figs have been processed by a Galveston plant since July. The fig season, according to reports, has turned out good in spite of an early drouth and spasmodic appearance of cotton worms in fig orchards.

Texas control of citrus fruit movement from the Rio Grande Valley area is practically assured, along with Federal control of the inter-State movement. Commissioner J. E. McDonald has also announced the agreement provides that Valley fruit will move under Federal regulation as to quantity and grade, and under regulation along the same lines within the State.

An Elberta peach tree that has made three crops of peaches a year for the last two years is reported from an orchard between Sunset and Fruitland (Montague county). This prolific tree is about eight or nine years old, but the cause of its productivity has not been discovered. It begins blooming early in the spring, and three crops of blooms appear on the tree at different times.

H. J. Shearer, of the Schattel community, in Frio county, has found it profitable to plant rhodes grass for green grazing for his livestock and has also found the sale of the rhodes grass seed to be a profitable business in itself. He recently reported to his county agricultural agent. Three years ago he planted 25 acres to rhodes grass. Since then he has planted 50 additional acres and has broadcast seeds over his pasture land where stands are now beginning to show up. He first tried to gather his seed by hand; then he built a home-made thresher. Now he has purchased a combine. Through July of this year, despite dry weather, he has harvested from 50 acres 996 pounds of seed worth about \$498.



CONSIGN YOUR
CATTLE - CALVES - HOGS - SHEEP
TO
BREEDLOVE COMMISSION CO.
STOCKYARDS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS
YOU'LL GET GOOD SALES AND SERVICE

An ear of corn 12 inches in length has been produced in McCulloch county. The corn is of the Kentucky Blue Grass variety—similar to squaw corn, with white and blue grains.

Realizing the necessity of fruit in the daily diet and the possibility of growing fruit in Wharton county, home demonstration club members have planted 7,287 strawberry plants, 380 youngberry plants, 60 grape vines, 132 plum trees, 112 peach trees, 138 fig trees, 26 pear and 59 other fruit trees. This makes a total of 7,727 vines and 467 fruit trees planted this year.

Farmers in the Winter Garden District around Uvalde are watching closely the flax harvesting operations this year in Zavala county, where it is said the first flax ever threaded in Texas was harvested last year. The previous crop was so successful that the goal of 200 acres this year is expected to be realized. The estimated cost of production in Zavala county is \$15 to \$20 per acre.

Harry Knees, of Gillespie, expects a greater cash income from his 6-acre pecan orchard this year than from the other 100 acres of his farm. If his estimate of the crop is correct, this will be the fourth time this has happened within the past 10 years, according to the county agricultural agent. The first trees were topworked to improved varieties in 1917 and the last about 1925. Knees has two Burkett trees that have produced more than 100 pounds of nuts each during three different years.

MAGNETO SERVICE
EISEMAN, FAIRBANKS,
BOSCH, WICO, K. W.
J. J. GIBSON CO.
2016 Canton St., Phone 7-6349
DALLAS, TEXAS

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

This proven exterminator works on all rats, mice, cats, dogs, etc. KRO is made from Red Squill, a rat-killing plant. It is safe for all other animals. Your Money Back. KRO Company, Springfield, O.

KRO KILLS RATS ONLY

Shanks Carpenter, of Ysleta, El Paso county, sold \$110 worth of pecans from one tree at a price of 25 cents per pound. The tree, which is the James variety, was planted in 1913 and bears a crop practically every year. Carpenter is filling in vacant spots in his pear orchard with pecan trees.

"I managed two combines during harvesting season and cut many acres of good and sorry wheat. I have closely observed the wheat seeded on contour land to see if that were a paying practice. Without question, wheat seeded on the contour was more uniform in height and returned from 3 to 10 bushels more grain per acre. I expect to have every acre of my wheat land contoured for the fall seeding," said Claude Barker, of Parnier county.

Save YOUR BIRDS

PREVENT ROUP AND COLDS
Vaccinate With
GLOBE MIXED BACTERIN
(Avian)
Globe Combination R. T. Tablets Get the Worms
Ask Your Druggist
GLOBE LABORATORIES
Fort Worth, Texas

MILLIONS MORE FOR FINER TOBACCOS!

IS IT GOOD BUSINESS TO BUY COSTLIER TOBACCOS FOR CAMELS?

the answer is:

Camels are the Largest-Selling cigarette in America

BUSINESS COLLEGES

WRITE Metropolitan Business College, Dallas, Texas, for interesting literature on business courses.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS. New and Used. Accessories. Music (All classifications). Satisfaction guaranteed. AULT MUSIC COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas.

SONG POEMS WANTED

WANTED original poems, songs for immediate consideration. Send poems to Columbia Music Publishers, Ltd., Dept. 196, Toronto, Canada.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THREE-Chair Barber Shop in good town, doing good business. Will take \$1200.00; worth \$1800.00. W. V. Howell, Clarksville, Arkansas.

POULTRY AND EGGS

TUDOR'S Superior Chickens. 30th year. Hybrids, purebred pullets, or cockerels 90% 100% bloodstock White Leghorns with large producing flocks. Catalog. Tudor's Hatcheries, Topeka, Kansas.

Official record blood in Dixie chicks. Matings include 232 to 300 egg record R. O. P. males, at large scale production low prices. Send, if desired. Catalog free. Dixie Poultry Farms, Box 100-A, Brenham, Tex.

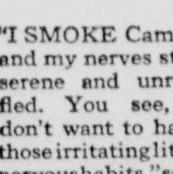
MACHINERY

WELL MACHINERY AND TOOLS
PORT WORTH SPIDERS
STOVER ENGINES AND HAMMER MILLS
Samson Windmills—Pump Jacks—Pipes
Compress Tanks—Belt—Hose—Cable—Rope
Mill-Gin and Water Works Supplies
Heavy Hardware

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.
Fort Worth, Texas.



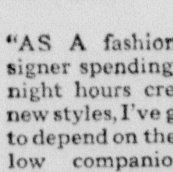
"YOU BET I've been careful about my nerves. Smoke? All I want to. My cigarette is Camel," says LOU GEHRIG, Baseball's Iron Man. "With Camels I don't worry about tangled nerves."



"I SMOKE Camels and my nerves stay serene and unruffled. You see, I don't want to have those irritating little nervous habits," says window display expert, POLLY PETTIT.



"FROM ANY angle, Camel is the cigarette for you. When I'm tired, I light a Camel and back to work I go with a 'lift' in energy," FRANK MULLADY, auto mechanic, says.



"AS A fashion designer spending long night hours creating new styles, I've grown to depend on the mellow companionship Camels give me," says the famous designer, RENEE MONTAGUE.

The pleasure you get out of a cigarette depends on what's put in it. And in the case of Camels that means finer, costlier tobaccos!

THROUGH the years, Camel has consistently spent millions of dollars more for choice, ripe tobaccos! That represents a way of doing business that smokers understand and appreciate.

Millions of smokers have responded to the appeal of Camel's choice quality. Because of it, Camels have an attraction all their own! It's a happy experience to have confidence in your cigarette... to know that you are getting the

good things out of smoking that you hope for. The plain fact that Camel does spend millions of dollars more for ripe, more costly tobaccos appeals to the common sense of American men and women. It is good business!



"I'VE BEEN a sports reporter for twenty-five years," says JAMES GOULD. "And for twenty-three of these years—right from the time Camels were first brought out—I've been a steady Camel smoker. Camels don't tire my taste."

THE NEW CAMEL CARAVAN—TWO GREAT SHOWS IN AN HOUR'S ENTERTAINMENT!
Includes "Jack Oakie College" and Benny Goodman's "Swing School"! Sixty fast minutes of grand fun and music. Every Tuesday night at 9:30 p.m. E.S.T., 8:30 p.m. C.S.T., 7:30 p.m. M.S.T., 6:30 p.m. P.S.T., over WABC, Columbia Network.

"DUCK, SWORDFISH STEAK, and Boston cream pie—my favorites—are the most digestible foods. But with Camels at meals my digestion does a swell job," says BRUCE WALLIS, college senior.

"I OFTEN SAY a woman who runs a home needs healthy nerves as much as any athlete. So I smoke the cigarette that I know is mild—Camel," says MRS. ROBERT FENNIMORE, New York housewife.

"FOR YEARS I'VE chosen Camels. I notice Camels leave no after-taste," remarks MAXINE HOLLEN, department store salesgirl.

COSTLIER TOBACCOS IN A MATCHLESS BLEND

Camels are a matchless blend of finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic. Skillful blending brings out the full flavor of these choice tobaccos.



Our Boys and Girls

AUNT MARY, Editor, Route 5, Box 179-B Fort Worth, Texas.



DEAR FRIENDS:

Thanksgiving! What a magical word. It reminds us of great yellow pumpkins, goblins, ghosts, red leaves, clear frosty air, luscious pies, roast turkey and—parties. It is youth's privilege to enjoy good, wholesome fun, just as it is youth's later duty to work and assume responsibility.

Aunt Mary is proud of the boys and girls who read this page, and of the opportunity to chat with them each month through this column. May you always be present at these little "get-together chats."

We have a new department on our page this month. It is called "Let's Have a Party." Read it carefully, then write me what you think of it. Would like to suggest that you secure a bound notebook in which to keep these party suggestions as clippings; they will appear on this page regularly. In a surprisingly short time you will have a book that would cost you several dollars if you bought such information. These new ideas are just waiting for you to try them out, and I hope they will make you enjoy this year's holiday season more than ever before.

Best wishes, and may your favorite bit of turkey come your way.

AUNT MARY,
Route 5, Box 179-B,
Fort Worth, Texas.

D. Y. B. CLUB NEWS

This month we are giving special awards for service in our club. From time to time we award certificates for the number of letters, poems, etc., sent as sunshine during the year. Also, special gold stars are given to members sending in names of new members. Below is a coupon which each club member is asked to fill out completely and mail at once to "Club Headquarters, Aunt Mary, Route 5, Box 179-B, Fort Worth." Please fill out coupon with pencil instead of ink. Print clearly your name and address. All coupons must be in the mail not later than December 1, 1937, in order to receive special award certificate.

D. Y. B. CLUB AWARD

The undersigned does hereby report:

Name..... Age.....
Address..... State.....
I have sent to Shut-Ins the past year (1937):
.....Letters.....pictures
.....poems, clip-.....other forms of
pings.....sunshine.
.....cards
I have sent in the names of.....new members.

Club Letters

We have only a few letters this month. Because of the new department we will not print them. I wish, however, to gratefully acknowledge the especially fine letters from: Mrs. Mary Squires, Iredell, Texas; Mary Candace Duncan, Fair, Texas; Mrs. Susan F. Hughes, Galveston, Texas, and Frances Carlson, Matador, Texas.

Shut-In List

Here is a short Shut-In list of names. These persons will be grateful for a kind word and good cheer. Will you share with them? When a reply is desired, please enclose a 3c stamp.

Miss Mattie Crites, Route 3, Morganton, North Carolina. Age 35.
Mrs. M. C. Duncan, Fair, Texas.
Miss Bertie Thompson, Royse City, Texas.
Mrs. P. C. Kelton, Route 2, Madisonville, Texas. Age 80.
Mrs. Jim Calwell, Route 2, Madisonville, Texas. Age 75.
Charley Baze, Spencerville, Okla. Age 16.
Beulah Lamb, Hazel, Kentucky.
Mrs. Stella Lacy, 425 Yale St., Houston, Texas. Age 67.
Mrs. Susan Hughes, 1804 25th St., Galveston, Texas.
Mrs. W. T. Douer, Leo, Texas. Age 61.

LET'S HAVE A PARTY

Here, boys and girls, is a brand new idea for our page. Each month we are going to give you tips on how to be a correct host or hostess, outline plans for parties and describe interesting games to play.

Autumn Festival Party

For a really nice party, one should send written invitations. These may be sent through the mail or delivered in person. New and original invitations may be made at home. Of course, you can buy them at very little cost, but home-made invitations lend greater interest and originality to the party. Look through your magazines and cut out the picture of a turkey just the size you want for your invitations to the Autumn Festival. Now draw an outline picture from the original—this will give you a pattern. Then take a sheet of good white paper and fold in the center. Place turkey outline with its tail end on fold, trace faintly around pattern and cut out. Do not fold. This will make you a novel invitation when hand-decorated, or by pasting on the outline tiny pictures you cut out that are appropriate for the occasion. Your invitation is complete after printing the words, "Autumn Festival" thereon, and upon writing on the inside page wording such as:

We are having an Autumn Festival
November 25th—8 p. m.
Wear an old fashioned costume—Prizes!
Your Name
Address

The Party

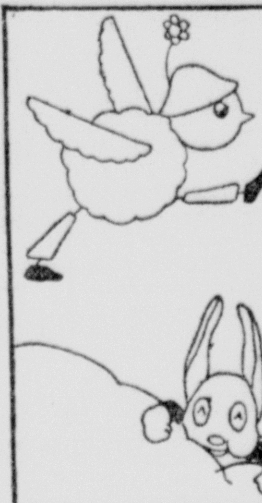
For the Autumn Festival the host or hostess

COLORS IN RHYMES

GET out your box of water colors or colored crayons and prepare to be a painter-poet.

Cut out the accompanying drawing and mount it on a piece of cardboard. Next read the puzzle poem and you will find that a number of words necessary to complete some of the rhymes are missing. By supplying correctly each of the missing words you will not only complete the rhymes, but you will also know how to color the drawing. For each missing word is the name of some color. Here is the poem:

'Tis Easter time and Sara Lou
Wears her dress of bright-
est (1) ————



With a collar new and light
Which you will paint a creamy
(2) ————

Trimmed with flowers, which,
I think, ————

Are a deep and pretty (3) ————

And her socks, as you may
guess, ————

Too are (4) ————, to
match her dress.

Her Easter bunny may be seen

With a bright new bow of
(5) ————

And her chicken, funny clown,
All dressed up in tan and
(6) ————

A tiny flower, so bright and
(7) ————

Lifts its dainty, pretty head
To greet the sun, as it may,
And wish each one a joyous
Easter day.

may dress as a farmer or farmerette in overalls and blue shirt.

The decorations for this event may include simple autumn leaves and flowers (artificial or real), or more elaborate decorations may be used. Autumn leaves, large yellow pumpkins, corn stalks, rustic benches, bales of hay, etc., prove very effective.

The host or hostess greets the guests at the door, directing them where wraps may be placed. After wraps are removed, each guest is given a paper pumpkin on which is printed an old fashioned name, such as: "Si Jones," "Caleb Musterfoot," "Hank Brown," or "Sissy Simpkins," "Miriah Bafflefork," "Abbie Sagebrush," etc. If you prefer the names of famous people these may be used instead of old-fashioned ones. Every guest should be called by their party name for the entire evening. Anyone failing to do so must pay a forfeit to be redeemed at the close of the party during the game of "Forfeit."

After all guests have arrived, seat them in a circle. Each guest is asked in turn to tell his or her party name. This is followed by the game of "Market Merchant," which is played in the following manner: To market—one guest is chosen for the merchant. Each guest must have a chair except the merchant, who stands in the center of the group. Another person then goes around the circle giving each guest a name of a fruit or vegetable. The merchant then walks around inside the circle and calls out various names of fruits and vegetables. Those having their names called leave their chairs and follow the merchant until he calls, "I sell!" then everyone tries to get a chair. The one left without a chair is now the merchant, and the game continues. Do not play more than three or four calls.

Now you can have an old-fashioned "Corn Shucking," if unshucked corn is available. Give each guest a certain number of ears of unshucked corn. At a given signal, they start to shuck the corn, removing only one leaf at a time. The first one finished calls "Shucks" and wins the prize, which may be something nice or something humorous (such as an ear of corn wrapped up to appear like a very valuable gift. Any player taking off more than one leaf at a time must pay a forfeit to be redeemed later.

Bobbing for apples, and other well-known games are greatly enjoyed, but are too familiar to most to warrant space here. Refreshments may include: Ice cream and cake, pumpkin pie and sweet cider, or doughnuts and hot chocolate.

Correct etiquette requires that the host or hostess assist the guests in getting their wraps; then stand at the door to bid each one good-bye. Guest etiquette also requires respect for the home furniture, dishes, etc., and care taken that none of these be damaged. To enter into the spirit of the party and join in the games played is another mark of good breeding. Upon leaving the party, be sure to thank your host or hostess for a most enjoyable time.

Next month: Suggestions for an unusual Yuletide party and the hope that YOU will be with us!

DO YOU KNOW?

Interesting items from facts and fiction are herewith condensed and brought to you. Read all of the stories outlined that you might learn more about the characters and places mentioned.

"UNA"

Taken from Faerie Queen by Spenser.

Una is the personification of truth. She goes about leading a lamb and riding on a white donkey to the court of Gloriana, to ask that one of her knights undertake to slay the dragon which holds her mother and father prisoners. The adventure is accorded the Red Cross Knight. A storm drives the knight into "Wandering Wood," where a vision is sent him which causes him to leave Una. She goes in search of him and, after many adventures, finds St. George, the Red Cross Knight, severely wounded. Una takes him to the House of

(Continued top next column)

Holiness where he is carefully nursed; then leads him to Eden.

CALIFORNIA

The name, California, signifies "hot furnace," and is derived from the Spanish. Though discovered by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, it was first settled by Spaniards in 1768 at San Diego. Lower California, however, was settled by Jesuit missionaries in 1683. Spanish power was overthrown by the Mexican Revolution in 1822. By the treaty of peace which followed the Mexican War, California was ceded to the United States for \$15,000,000 in 1848.

THE POTTER'S ART

Clay vessels were not the first receptacles that man adopted for domestic use. There are many materials easier to work with than clay. Also, stone, wood and leather do not require a fire for finishing. Finding the shells of animals and fruit ready-made, early day man often modeled his clay pots in imitation of natural forms, and decorated them with designs which belonged to other things. Some of the oldest pottery of Greece, dating from the Stone Age (3000 B. C.), is shaped like shallow baskets and painted red and white to reproduce the patterns of dyed straw plait. Other bowls have the cylindrical form of short logs, and are decorated with primitive engravings which could easily be cut in wood.

In the Bronze Age, the pottery began to show long spouts, arched handles and sharp edges which were easily made with metal, but more difficult to construct with clay. The quick wheel was invented near the middle of the Bronze Age (about 2000 B. C.), and greatly influenced the type of pottery.

The home of Greek art was on the island of Crete, which was ruled by King Minos. Typical Minoan pottery of mature wheel-made style can hardly be surpassed for beauty and perfection. So delicate were the "egg-shell" cups found by Sir Arthur Evans in the Palace of Minos that no hand at the excavation was skilled enough to piece together their broken fragments.

And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. Luke 2:2.

RAIDING MONKEYS

Farmers in sparsely settled parts of Costa Rica are about ready to call it quits and let the monkeys have their farms. It seems that for weeks hordes of monkeys have been swinging down from their jungle perches and raiding cornfields. So numerous are the animals the farmers just don't know what to do.

For a while, scarecrows kept the raiders away, but monkeys soon caught on and no longer fear the motionless figures in the fields. That's not surprising, for monkeys and their kin—apes, baboons, and so forth—are renowned for their intelligence.

All travel in bands, and when foraging for food or in resisting attacks, resemble well-trained armies. In Africa, marauding baboons, fleeing pursuit, have been observed to post themselves above a rocky pass and rain stones on their chasers.

TUNG OIL

War in China may boom an infant American business. It is the raising of tung trees, which yield valuable oil. Most of the world's tung trees are grown in China and the U. S. normally buys most of the oil. But with war throttling the supply, cultivation of the tree in this country, started a few years ago, is growing rapidly.

Principal use of tung oil is in making paints and varnishes, weather proofing cloth and building material, and insulating electric wires. A single property of the oil makes it valuable for all those things. It is so heavy, weighing about eight pounds a gallon, it dries into a smooth, hard coat that can't be harmed by heat, cold, water or many acids.

Some farmers in Southeast Texas, along the Gulf coast, are growing tung trees. They do best in humid climates.

FLYING POLICE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have recently purchased six new airplanes with which to chase criminals.

And that's progress. When the Mounties were organized, back in 1873, they traveled by horse, dog team and canoe. Later they added motorcycles and automobiles. Now they keep up with the times by plane.

They need planes, too. Comparatively speaking, the Mounted Police is a small force. There are only about 1,000 members, yet their beat is a country larger than the entire United States.

It's a big job, but they know how to do it. A Mountie is a jack-of-all trades. He patrols borders, acts as customs man. He rescues people in distress. He takes care of Indians and fights fires. But, above all, he is the law. He not only tracks down criminals, but has the power to act as judge and try lawbreakers.

WOOD SUGAR

Germany, in her search for substitutes for raw materials she lacks, has scored another triumph—to the delight of youngsters. Latest trick is to make sugar from wood. Well, anyway, the sugar used in making cakes, pies and candy is extracted from wood. Naturally, the process is a secret.

Another of Germany's recent feats in the synthetic is to convert tree bark into "wool." This material, which is almost a ringer for the real thing, is used in wearing apparel. And the Germans are not alone in donning "tree bark clothing." Ties made from the material are exported to South America, the Orient and some European countries.

And his mercy is on them that fear him from generation to generation. Luke 1:50.

MONGOOSE BARRED

The United States wants nothing to do with mongooses. Three brought to New York recently to be placed in zoos were destroyed by customs men. The officers wouldn't even let the little animals off the boat.

There was good reason for this action. The mongooses, a slim-bodied creature about 18 inches long, belongs to the weasel family and has all that beast's bad habits.

One point in the mongoose's favor is that it kills snakes. In India it is a terror to cobras. It isn't immune to the snake's terrible poison, but is so lightning-like in movement the snake can rarely strike it.

Another reason the mongoose is occasionally lauded is because it preys on rats. To rid Jamaica of those pests mongooses were introduced years ago. They destroyed the rats all right, but then started on the birds. That's why a mongoose is rarely admitted to any land where it is not native.

RED-HANDED "DIPS"

Pickpockets in Rumania should keep their hands in their own pockets for a change. If they take them out, the whole country can learn their profession. Why? The police are dying red the hands of all arrested members of the light-fingered fraternity.

That's Rumania's latest trick in her eternal war on the hordes of pickpockets which infest that country. The "dips" may think it's pretty harsh treatment, but they are lucky. A few hundred years ago, they would have had their offending hands lopped off.

Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business? Luke 2:49.

The lift that lifts millions...this
FRIENDLY STIMULATION

WAIT TILL TELEVISION COMES! BENAY VENUTA, one of the loveliest as well as most talented of radio singers, star of her own program, says: "How often I've welcomed the friendly stimulation of Maxwell House! And what marvelous coffee it is!" In the super-vacuum, Vita-Fresh can, it's always deliciously fresh and full-flavored!

TOPS IN DRUMS. TONY BRIGLIA, ace drummer with Glen Gray's famous Casa Loma band, says: "Yes, sir! There's nothing like the friendly stimulation of Maxwell House to help you over the tough spots. It drives away that tired feeling in a hurry!"

RISE UP STARS! JOHNNY DOWNS AND ELEANORE WHITNEY, resting between scenes of the Paramount Picture, "Turn Off the Moon," "Everything in the movies is colossal," says Johnny, "so I won't call Maxwell House that. I'll just say it's by far the best coffee I've ever tasted!" "And I'll put in an enthusiastic 'me, too!'" adds Eleanore. All we say is—we do everything to make Maxwell House as fine and delicious as coffee can possibly be!

ARE YOU BUYING WISELY?

Are you sure you are getting, in the coffee you buy, all the flavor you pay for? Are you getting full value for your money?

Science knows only one way to bring you coffee without loss of flavor... to bring you coffee as fresh and delicious as the hour it was roasted. And that is to pack it in the super-vacuum, Vita-Fresh can you open with a key.

Maxwell House is the only coffee that comes to you in just this way. You always get full value in flavor, freshness and rich, coffee goodness. A product of General Foods.

TUNE IN! Maxwell House Hour every Thursday night, over N.B.C. Coast-to-Coast Network.

Copyright, General Foods Corp., 1937



MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

You Cannot Buy
Finer Coffee at ANY Price
than ADMIRATION



DUNCAN COFFEE COMPANY
A SOUTHWESTERN INSTITUTION

SCIENCE FINDS TEN CHEMICALS CHANGE IN MAN

Ten chemicals and compounds which tip the scales between youth and old age were analyzed in Science, the official journal of American scientists. It was discovered that those ten, between the ages of 35 and 75, significantly change their volumes in human tissues.

Five increased with age and five decreased. At 75 there was more water, except in the heart, and more chloride, sodium, calcium, and "total base." A base is a chemical which when combined with acid forms a salt.

Lessened with old age were potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, nitrogen, and "ash." Ash is what would be left if a body were burned, and specifically is mineral salts.

All these analyses were made on healthy human beings, at autopsies, after death by accident. They were reported by Henry S. Simms and Abraham Stolman of the department of pathology, Columbia university medical school.

Similar analyses on persons who died of disease, the report said, confirmed the analysis, although in the diseased tissues there were some differences.

Men and women at 65 show-

ed part of the chemical changes, a further partial confirmation. They gave the same changes as old age in total base, calcium, phosphorus, and ash, and showed a moderate increase in chloride.

All the chemicals named are necessary to health and are considered essentials to life, although some are in the human body only in minute quantities. Very little is known as yet about the roles which most of these chemicals play in the human body.

Water composes most of the body's tissues. It exists both "free," which is ordinary water, and "bound," compounded with other tissues chemicals. Calcium helps to make good bones, but also is important for blood coagulation and numerous other functions.

Potassium is important in the blood and believed to help in the heart beat. Magnesium appears to be useful for nerve tissues. Phosphorus has many uses, including that of aiding bone building. Nitrogen is one of the main components of the proteins which form the bulk of man's flesh.

The ten chemicals were analyzed in kidneys, liver, spleen, the psoas or back muscles, and heart. The average increase in water at the age of 75 in the tissues outside the heart was 2 per cent over 35 years. In the heart it dropped at 75 1 and 4-10 per cent.

In the five chemicals which decreased, the liver was an exception. They increased there, with the exception of phosphorus, which dropped 1-10 of 1 per cent.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Largest park in the United States is Yellowstone National Park, created in 1870. It exceeds in size the State of Delaware, is mostly in Wyoming, but extends into Montana and Idaho. It was the start of our national parks system. Almost beyond belief are its natural wonders, and indeed early explorers who reported its boiling springs, geysers, etc., were called liars.

ACCIDENT SURVEY

More business men suffer injuries in office buildings and stores than while riding in automobiles, and more of them get hurt in and about their homes than when walking in the streets, or on highways, or using trains or public transportation services, it was revealed by statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City.

The conclusions were based on an analysis of more than 104,000 injuries reported by policyholders in the accident and health division of the company during the period 1933 through 1936.

In these four years nearly 30,000 men, or 28 per cent of the total, were injured while in office or shop, and another 18,000, or 17 per cent, on home premises. Altogether, 45 per cent were injured inside buildings or on private premises where they might feel reasonably safe.

Accidents in automobiles accounted for 20 per cent of the total and were second in importance as a source of injuries. Eight per cent of the accidents involved persons walking in streets. Only 2 per cent of the accidents occurred on transportation services.

A total of 13,210 injuries, or almost 13 per cent of the total, occurred while tired business men sought recreation over week-ends or on vacation, in bathing, bowling, riding, playing baseball, tennis, golf and other games.

The remaining 12 per cent of accidents occurred out of doors in various classifications.

"The majority of injuries, it is true, resulted from accidents in places where men spend much of their time, but it is clear that no place was entirely free from hazard," the statistician concluded.

The records showed that the greatest number of injuries resulted from falling or slipping, on sidewalks or pavements, on the ice, on stairs, on floors, over rugs, and over various objects. Of these accidents, 10,095 were classified as falls on sidewalks, pavement, or uneven ground. Six hundred and thirty-six men were hurt by falling in bath tubs or shower stalls. Falls of all kinds caused 38 per cent of the total injuries.

Injuries from collision with vehicles caused 15 per cent of the total accidents. Broken glass, nails, splinters and sharp implements caused 13 per cent of the accidents,

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

MRS. MARGARET STUTE, Editor, Route 5, Box 179-B, Fort Worth, Texas.

BUSY WOMEN'S WORKBASKET

Crochet Corn and Grapes

The most unique and attractive pan holders you've ever seen, will be your thought when you see these two designs. One is a set of three realistic ears of corn with green leaves. The corn is done in popcorn stitch. Number C6043 gives directions and enough mercerized, preshrunk thread in three shades of yellow with green to make three holders for only 35c.

The others are luscious clusters of rose, green and light purple grapes with dark green leaves. These may be quickly done in crochet and are bound to be the hit of the bazaar. You will wish to remember a friend with a set, and have some for your very own. Easy directions, and enough mercerized, preshrunk thread to make the set of three, Number C6044, 35c. Just the directions for both sets are 10c, Number C6043A.

Address your letter to Southwest Magazine, Needlecraft Dept., Box 166, Kansas City, Mo.



THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL

In the summer of 1621, following the landing at Plymouth, this country's first colonists foresaw that due to the harvest's meager yield they would soon face starvation unless supplies arrived speedily from Europe. Yet, under such circumstances, we learn from the old chronicles that Governor Bradford, "the harvest being gotten in, sent men out on fowling so that we might, after a more special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labor." Thus the first Governor of New England instituted the American Harvest Home.

During the Revolution, Thanksgiving Day was a national institution annually recommended by Congress; but after the general thanksgiving for peace in 1784, there was no national proclamation until 1789 when Washington, by request of Congress, designated a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the Constitution. Washington issued a second proclamation of thanksgiving in 1795 in recognition of the suppression of insurrection. President Madison, by request of Congress, recommended a thanksgiving for peace in

1815. Then during the Civil War, President Lincoln established the present custom of annual thanksgiving.

At the close of the World War, this nation rejoiced with exceeding gratefulness as hostilities, which had involved most of the civilized world, ceased shortly before Thanksgiving Day, 1918.

In this year, 1937, we should rejoice and give most humble thanks to that Giver of all good and perfect gifts for the peace that our country now enjoys. In many parts of the world war is raging. We also hear of wars and rumors of wars. May we pray that as a nation we shall be able to continue our progress without entanglement in war's deadly conflict.

This year, as we gather around the festive board on Thanksgiving, let us be mindful of others who are less fortunate; remembering, "even as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Our harvest has been adequate for most needs. Therefore let each person unselfishly share and do his part. The spirit of Thanksgiving is best exemplified by a generous and grateful heart.

TURKEY GLORIFIED

Thanksgiving in America without turkey would be almost as incomplete as dinner without bread. Every year at this time I receive numerous requests for the proper method of cooking turkey. By following the instructions given below, your bird should be cooked to perfection.

Roasted Turkey

Pick and thoroughly clean inside and out of fowl. Place in refrigerator and cool overnight at least. Do NOT rub bird with salt. Prepare dressing from following recipe, or your favorite one; stuff bird, sew up opening, bind wings and legs with clean twine, place in roasting pan, dredge generously with flour and place in hot oven uncovered to brown. Let the turkey become a rich, golden brown, THEN salt to taste; turn bird over and salt also. Add 4 to 6 cups of hot water, cover and return to oven. Lower temperature and cook slowly from 4 to 5 hours, according to size of bird. During last 45 minutes of cooking, it is necessary to baste bird at ten-minute intervals unless a drip roaster is used. This is of utmost importance. By

cooking in this manner your turkey will be much superior and more tender than if cooked rapidly.

Turkey Dressing

Allow a loaf of white bread (or part white and part corn bread) to become dry; then break or cut into small pieces. Hard boil four eggs, cool and chop rather finely. Clean and chop quite finely the outer stalks of celery (use the heart for table serving). Peel core and chop two medium-sized apples. Cook until tender the gizzard, heart and liver in four cups of salt water. Cut giblets into small bits. Add eggs, celery, apples and giblets to bread. Over the whole pour the juice from giblets while hot, after adding ½ cup of butter. Mix thoroughly. Salt and pepper mixture to suit individual taste. This is a simple dressing that will be enjoyed by everyone. Do not make mixture too wet, but add just enough hot giblet juice to thoroughly moisten. Dressing that is too moist will be soggy. More dressing may be made than will go into turkey. The extra amount may be cooked in a separate covered dish until done, then browned delicately.

NOVEL THANKSGIVING BREAKFAST

In some family groups, the various meals of festive days are divided among the different "kinsfolk." For those whose turn it is to serve the Thanksgiving Day breakfast, we list these few suggestions:

Autumn leaves with fall flowers always furnish an appropriate center piece. Just as practical and quite as attractive is the fruit cup center arranged in the following manner: Arrange a low plate with apples, oranges and bananas tastefully; place in center of table on round center piece or reflecting mirror. Around the plate place dainty fruit goblets filled with chilled pineapple juice, orange juice or other tasty canned juice. Drop a red and a green maraschino cherry in each glass. Where place-cards are to be used, brightly

colored ribbons may be attached to each glass with a streamer leading to place-card at each plate. This makes a colorful and unusual center-piece. Empty glasses are returned to center of table until end of meal.

As a main dish, we suggest:

Pancake with Sausage—a la Reine

Roll well-seasoned sausage meat on a floured board until thin as piecrust. Cut into rounds slightly larger than pancakes, and fry in a little shortening until nicely browned. Put a slice of sausage between two freshly baked pancakes, and serve with sausage gravy made by pouring ½ cup thin cream in pan in which sausage was cooked and stirring until cream and meat are well blended. Serve hot.

MORE DELIGHTFUL THANKSGIVING RECIPES

Arranged for you this month is a series of recipes that will delight the heart of any hostess. They are different and very delicious. Try them!

Cranberry Molasses Pie

For this marvelous combination of flavors, cook over a slow fire for ten minutes 1 quart whole ripe cranberries, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup white sugar and 1 cup molasses. Line a deep dish with pie-crust. Fill with cranberry mixture. Cover with strips of crust, criss-cross. Bake in a slow oven until cranberries are thoroughly cooked (45 minutes to one hour). This makes a luscious pie—sweet and juicy.

Nippy Cheese Sandwich Filling

For the late Thanksgiving snack—or after "the game," serve these delightfully different sandwiches suggested by General Foods. 2 cups strained canned tomatoes (juice and pulp) 2 tablespoons minute tapioca ¼ teaspoon pepper ¼ teaspoon dry mustard 2½ cups (½ pound) grated American cheese 1½ cups (¾ pound) ground dried beef ¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Place tomatoes in top of double boiler and

Lemon Mayonnaise

1 egg 2 tablespoons lemon juice 1 teaspoon salt 2 tablespoons lemon juice 1 teaspoon salt Dash of paprika 1 teaspoon sugar Beat in very slowly, using whirl type beater, 1 pint salad oil. Beat until dressing is thick.

EGGS CUT FOOD COSTS

The low price and abundant supply of "cooking eggs" contribute one of the most encouraging aspects of the current food market for the housewife faced with giving her family nutritive meals despite the high cost of meat. Eggs, home economists say, can be used more often than they have been for main dinner or luncheon items, in sauces for fish and vegetable dishes and in milk drinks as after-school nourishment for children who are getting less meat than hitherto at regular meals. There are 30,000,000 more dozens of eggs in storage now than a year ago, and their retail price, pound for pound, is much lower than meat, yet they have about the same, and possibly more, nutritive value than meat.

bring to a boil over direct heat. Combine minute tapioca, pepper and mustard; add gradually to tomatoes and bring to a brisk boil, stirring constantly. Place immediately over rapidly boiling water, and cook 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add cheese gradually, and stir until melted. Remove from boiling water. Add dried beef and Worcestershire sauce, and blend. Cool—mixture thickens as it cools. Makes 2½ cups filling. Spread between combination white and whole wheat bread, or rye bread if preferred. For a tasty change use salted crackers that have been crisped.

Sunkist Salad Bowl

1 cup orange segments (or halved slices) ¼ cup peach slices ¼ cup pear slices ¼ cup seeded grapes 3 tablespoons lemon mayonnaise 1 tablespoon orange juice. Combine fruit. Blend mayonnaise with orange juice and put over fruit. Arrange in lettuce lined salad bowl. For variations: Substitute apricot, apple, avocado or banana slices for peach and pear slices. For grapes, substitute cherries or melon balls. The orange segments or slices, however, should always be included as the basis of the salad.

Try
ICED TEA
when you are hot
tired or thirsty

The best of all warm
weather drinks is
even better when
made with Lipton's.
At all grocers.



COTTON YIELD SECOND HIGHEST

A crop of 17,573,000 bales of cotton in the United States this year was forecast October 3 by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. This indicated an increase of 1,475,000 bales over the 16,098,000 predicted one month ago, based on crop conditions at September 1. The October 3rd estimate was based on a crop 79 per cent of normal.

Not since 1926, when the yield was 17,978,000 bales, has such an enormous production yield been predicted. The next largest was in 1931, when the yield was 17,097,000 bales.

The average yield an acre this year was estimated at 249.3 pounds, the highest on record. The yield an acre in 1926 was 197.6 pounds. The ten-year average for 1923-32 was 169.9 pounds.

Despite the high estimate reported one month ago, it was feared then that widespread deterioration of the crop from the Mississippi Valley eastward, because of unfavorable weather conditions existing at the time, would prevent a higher estimate.

Coincident with the forecast figures, the Bureau of the Census announced that 8,259,445 running bales had been ginned from the 1937 crop prior to October 1. This compared with 6,031,950 bales for 1936 and 4,232,068 for 1935.

The October 3rd forecast compares with production of 12,399,000 bales in 1933, 10,638,000 in 1935 and 14,667,000 for the five-year (1923-32) average. Gains were shown in every cotton-producing State, Virginia jumping from 33,000 to 44,000 bales, Florida from 31,000 to 40,000 and New Mexico from 111,000 to 130,000.

Whereas the Texas yield for this year was forecast at 2,933,000 bales in September, the estimate October 3rd was for 5,025,000 bales. Other gains shown over last month included Georgia, from 1,086,000 bales to 1,430,000, Oklahoma, from 290,000 to 858,000, and Alabama, from 1,145,000 to 1,425,000.

And many lepers were in Israel in the time of Elishus the prophet; and none of them was cleansed, saving Naaman the Syrian. Luke 4:27.

HEDGECOCK
A TEXAS
INSTITUTION

26
Years
in Texas

Thousands
of
Satisfied
Clients

Free
Information
Upon
Request

HEDGECOCK ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
& BRACE MFG. CO.
2827 Commerce St., Dallas
Oldest and Largest in Texas.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL 200 ROOMS
FORT WORTH

Air Conditioned Coffee Shop
The Very Best of Food

Comfort, Economy, Hospitality. We Invite You.
Rates From \$1.00 Garage Service 25c

MORTON'S
SALT
IODIZED
WHEN IT RAINS
IT POURS

**YOU'LL LIKE
ITS FULL,
EVEN FLAVOR!**

COSTS ONLY
2¢
A WEEK

IODIZED OR FLAIN,
WITH A SPOUT THAT
DOESN'T TEAR OUT